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All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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se9'71-6m

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL

FROM PITTSBURGH.

Temperance Meeting at City Hall Pittsburgh on Thursday Night—Outpouring of the People.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PITTSBURGH, February 28, 1873.

City Hall was crowded last night by an orderly and intelligent audience to hear speeches on the Local Option question. Although the call for the meeting was by the friends of temperance, yet the platform was free, and friends and opponents met to discuss the merits of the measure in twenty minutes speeches. James Park, Jr., presided, and introduced as the first speaker George W. DeCamp, Esq., who apologized for his inexperience in addressing an audience upon so momentous a question, took strong ground against License, and said the question to be decided was whether the people are to permit the moral and social happiness of a great portion of the community to be destroyed by granting license to sell intoxicating drinks; that he did not profess to be an able constitutional lawyer, but he did profess to say that no man whose opinion was worth twenty shillings would say that the people of a district had not the right to say whether liquor should be sold in their midst or not. How was the Constitution adopted but by the people? He had nothing to say in condemnation of the members of the Legislature for their course in this matter, but he did not think that they could so far forget their duty as to vote for a law protecting those who not only make their families, friends and neighbors unhappy, but inflicted upon the community a demon more to be feared than a pestilence or a famine. The gentleman sat down amid great applause.

Then Thomas M. Marshall, who was the next speaker, after being greeted with an outburst of cheers, began as follows:

Mr. M. said that he had not attended the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, but simply as a citizen. He was pleased to note that as far as order and decorum prevailed that the meeting would compare favorably with that of Saturday night, in the same hall [Laughter.] The gentleman regretted that he was not at that meeting, as it would have pleased him very much to have seen his American, German and Irish friends for once coalescing, if it was on a subject of such mighty importance as local option. As a citizen he desired to express his opinion on the question of allowing the people to say whether or not liquor should be sold in their district. To those who dispute the question of privilege he said that is not law—no, not schoolboy's law. The gentleman here reviewed the case coming under the decision of Judge Bell in regard to the power of the Legislature to delegate to the people the right to make law. He held that the Legislature delegated to the people the power to amend the Constitution of the State, and if such a power was given the people, surely they should have the power to legislate an eight by ten grog shop from their midst. Not constitutional! As an illustration—directly underneath is a market house. Every market day the butchers stand at their stalls and the gardeners at theirs. Legislation provides that meat shall be sold here and greens there, yet we cannot get legislation to say that liquor shall or shall not be sold in the "Old Bloody Fifth." How absurd! Legislation says that frame houses shall be erected in certain wards and not in others—a wise act tending to the general good—yet there is no law to decide whether liquor shall be sold in certain districts. Was there ever more absurd reasoning? If the Legislature can throw safeguards around the sale of oil in certain districts why not around that of whisky? The Supreme Court itself derives its authority from the people and the Court will do just as you say. You will hear it said that the civil government could not be carried on one day without what is called delegated civil power. If the Legislature can delegate power to the City Councils it can delegate the same to you. The gentleman concluded with some humorous remarks in regard to women suffrage, yet claimed that had women the right to vote on local option, the fate of the tavern keepers would be sealed, indeed.

After Mr. M. had closed W. D. Moore, Esq., a representative of the liquor side, made an argument against local option, taking the ground that neither votes nor might could settle great moral questions. Might never made right, nor never could. The people of Israel had set up a golden calf and worshipped it as the true God. The Jewish people crucified the Son of God, and mobs had committed many acts of tyranny and oppression. After illustrating this point, he passed to the constitutional view of the question. There were natural rights and constitutional rights, which could not be denied or withheld. The right to sell intoxicating drinks was undeniable. As to alcohol, man never made a drop of it, nor ever could. It could only be made in the laboratory of nature. It was the gift of God. Man could determine the conditions, but nature must produce the alcohol. He then advanced the argument that the use of liquor was in itself lawful and right, and the abuse of it only hurtful and wicked. It was not contrary to religion or good morals to use liquors, but on the other hand their use was fully recognized by the Redeemer, and their abuse only condemned by Him. The appetite for strong drink was irresistible in the nature of man, and defied reason, conscience, religion, heaven and hell. The sale of intoxicating liquors was a nuisance and a curse. (Tremendous and long continued applause, which almost disconcerted the speaker.) After silence had been restored, Mr. Moore continued, and said that the abuse of ardent spirits was the point to which moral reformers should direct their efforts. The speech was closely listened to, but its sentiments did not meet the approval of the audience.

The next speaker called upon was Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq. The gentleman was enthusiastically received, and on being introduced by the President, made one of the most logical, concise and interesting addresses of the evening. He simply attended the meeting as a citizen, and not with the intention of making a speech. From a legal aspect the questions before the people were, should the liquor traffic be abolished or should license to sell liquor be granted. What might be the effect of the passage of the bill in question? If the Legislature has not the power to delegate to the people the question of local option, it certainly has the power to throw certain restrictions around the granting of licenses, and if it can do the one it certainly can do the other. The Legislature says that the druggist shall not sell poison save on the prescription of a reputable physician, then let the Legislature throw the same restriction around that slower, but no less certain poison—whisky. While scriptural quotations may be made in defense of the wine, yet that grand old sentence "Lead us not into temptation" may also be found in the Book of Books. If you apply the latter quotation the Local Option bill will pass. It has been urged that no law will prevent the sale and disposition of liquor. Very good. If it drives its devotees to dark cellars and removes the glittering sign of the tavern keeper or the grog seller from our highways it at least keeps us from temptation. Let the temptation be removed, and the people would soon find that they could get along without taverns or dram shops. Hide the jug, and the temptation is gone. It has been asserted that it would be unjust to legislate away the large capital now invested in the liquor trade—a capital invested under the laws of the State and the United States—wrong to do away with the great revenue which the business yields to the State and National governments. But let us strike a balance between revenues, and we will find that the expense connected with our hospitals, our alms houses, our work houses, jails and penitentiaries has been ten fold the amount derived from the source named.

The gentleman's address was frequently applauded, and had great effect upon his hearers.

The Committee on Resolutions appeared and reported the following through the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Porter:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the friends of the Local Option law, citizens of Allegheny county, assembled in mass meeting at the City Hall of Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, February 27, 1873, hereby place on permanent record an expression of our wish and of our will, and respectfully memorialize your honorable bodies.

Our prayer is that you will give immediate and earnest heed to the demand of this community to remove from us a disability which it is believed now exists which, if this fear is well grounded, will deprive us of the right of suffrage on a measure that concerns our highest interests, a right now exercised under the general law throughout the State. Such discrimination is unfair and unjust. The trouble of which we complain has arisen, we believe, through no design on your part, as the makers of the law, but the efforts to remedy the defect have met with the most subtle and determined opposition at every step up to yesterday.

The record of the action of the House yesterday fills us with high hope. The threat that the bill for our relief should be hidden in Committee has fallen to the ground through the wise and judicious action of those who are willing that the voice of the people shall be heard.

We desire to express our liveliest satisfaction at the record of the large majority, and we now earnestly petition that this bill may be carried through all the stages of legislation at the earliest moment possible, that thus we may be secured in our rights.

Having thus concisely stated what action we now deem essential to secure us these rights, we would further declare:

1. That we believe the highest interests of the community are at stake in this matter; men of all parties and all shades of political opinion are united in favor of this measure, wives and sisters and parents, whose homes and lives are made miserable and wretched by liquor, plead for it through the hope it holds out to them. The great body of the law loving, law abiding people, in country and city alike look to it as giving them an opportunity to rid themselves of a terrible curse.

2. The feeling in favor of this measure is no less permanent and growing than it is widespread. For years the burden of the traffic in liquor in the shape of crime and vice and poverty and increase of taxation consequent upon it, has been growing greater and greater, and repeated efforts have been made to shake it off. With every failure of the friends of law and order, the determination has grown deeper that the grievance should at some future time come to an end. Now, with nothing in National or State politics to distract our attention for years to come, we see our opportunity and pray you relieve us speedily of the embarrassment which threatens to prevent us from embracing it.

There were other speeches and an eloquent letter read from Rev. Father Hickey. The meeting adjourned at a late hour and was in every way a great demonstration.

[illegible] indebted to the dailies for the [illegible] of the speeches which we have [illegible]. REP.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1873.

Investigations are the order of the day, and the present Congress will be known in history as the Congress of Investigations.

During the present winter there have been appointed the following committees of investigations:

1. The Poland Committee, by the House to investigate charges against members of Congress for dealings of corruption in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America.

2. The Wilson Committee, by the House, to inquire into the state of these companies and ascertain the causes of failure on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest upon bonds due to the United States, now amounting to more than five millions of dollars.

3. In the Senate the Morrill committee, to inquire into the conduct of members of that body in relation to the same subjects.

4. The Frelinghuysen committee, to inquire into charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy in recent efforts to secure his return to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas.

And besides these—

5. The Standing Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections have been investigating similar charges against Senator Caldwell, from the same State. And also the political condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana.

The last committee have made a report that Senator Caldwell's election was illegal and fraudulent, and that the Senate ought to declare his seat vacant

In the case of Louisiana, the same committee have also reported in part upon the state of facts in Louisiana, exhibiting an extent of demoralization and corruption in the primary meetings of the people and at the ballot box, which is saddening to the heart of every honest man and upright citizen.

The report of the Poland investigation committee, and the action thereon in the House, has created a profound impression. No such document has been introduced in Congress since the foundation of the Government It reviews the history of the building of the Pacific railroad; explains the nature and character of the company known as the Credit Mobilier of America; discusses the growing corruptions and dangers of large and powerful monopolies and monied organizations; sets forth the operations of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, and the connections with the matter of Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Garfield, and Kelly, as well as of certain Senators and ex-members and other persons outside of Congress, and expounds at large the question of Congressional jurisdiction over subjects of this character.

This report is understood to be unanimous, having the approval of all the Republican and Democratic members of the committee, so that it can be said to be in no sense a political, partisan report. It announces as the result that Speaker Blaine is entirely exonerated from any participation in or connection with these affairs, save his conversation with Mr. Ames as to the purchase of stock, and his prompt rejection of all idea of such proposals; that Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Garfield, and Kelly are shown to have purchased stock of Mr. Ames, but it does not appear that they had any corrupt knowledge or motive in so doing, and therefore they may be excused, with the admonition that they should have been more careful and scrutinizing in their business transactions; and that Messrs. Ames and Brooks deserve to be and should be expelled from the House.

Mr. Voorhees defended Mr. Brooks, Mr. Butler Mr. Ames, while Banks, Shellaberger and others sustained the committee's report in favor of the expulsion of the corrupt members.

The debate closed on Wednesday, and the following resolutions of Mr. Sargent's were substituted over those of the committee's, and the first passed, yeas 181; nays 36; the second, yeas 174, nays 33.

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affair of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

The second resolution was then adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the House [illegible] condemn the conduct of [illegible] Brooks, a member of this House from [illegible] York, for the use of his position [illegible] director of the Union Pacific railroad and of member of this House to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The Republican party has not quite done its duty, and these exposures will trouble it hereafter. It should with its own hand of power cleanse the Augean Stables. The party is in a more critical condition than its leaders seem to be aware of, a cloud over shadows its character and if the thunderbolts do not descend and destroy its power, we may thank a kind providence and not our Representatives in Congress.

A strange spectacle occurred in the House when the vote was declared. Mr. Brooks conspicuously left his seat and went first to Elliott, colored Representative from South Carolina, and in the presence of hundreds in the rear of Elliott's seat, thanked him at length and emphatically for the vote which he had given, and he then did likewise to Rainey, also from South Carolina, whose seat was in a distant part of the House. This spectacle attracted general attention.

The President has signed the bill to allow the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge across the St. Louis river, between Rick's Point, Minnesota, and Conner's Point, Wisconsin.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, without amendment, the House bill appropriating $300,000 to purchase a site for government buildings at Pittsburgh.

The Judge Sherman case at Washington has gone from the Committee of Ways and Means to the Committee of the Judiciary of the House to inquire whether Judge Sherman ought to be impeached for asking a ten thousand dollar fee on the ground of having procured certain legislation for the New York Board of Brokers.

The Senate, after a lengthy discussion, has adopted an amendment to the sundry civil expenses bill, transferring the printing of the debates of Congress to the Congressional printing office. At present the contract is held by private parties.

The House Committee on Appropriations has considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to non-concur in the amendment forbidding the tranmission of all free matter so far as the same affects exchanges among newspapers.

The bill to create a new judicial district out of the Western District of Pennsylvania, which passed the House some time since, it is now understood, will not be acted upon by the Senate this session.

A new revelation, it is asserted, is made here in regard to Colfax, and first published in the New York *World*, that rivets fast upon him the long line of deception and falsehood that he has gradually developed from his South Bend speech to the present hour. It will be remembered that in his very latest explanation he insisted that George F. Nesbitt, of New York, had given him the $4,000 at odd times in the summer of 1868 as voluntary contributions, out of friendship, though a total stranger, and that all the favor that was ever returned was a few tickets to the inauguration ceremonies in the spring of 1869. Now it has just come to light, from the official records of the Post Office Department, that Mr. Colfax was the attorney and lobbyist of Nesbitt, and that he filed an argument in reply to one made by the Attorney General for the extension of the stamped envelope contract then in the hands of the very same Mr. Nesbitt. It is there endorsed as submitted by him.

In order that no injustice may be done Mr. Colfax, it should be stated that while the twenty pages of arguments in Nesbitt's behalf are not in his handwriting, his letter indorsing it and transmitting it is there. It may have been copied for him, or it may have come from Nesbitt's lawyer, but Mr. Colfax alone appears on the record as making the appeal for Nesbitt in violation of the act of 1868, making such an offence from the Vice President or Senator or member the subject of criminal indictment. It is not believed that Mr. Colfax will rise to explain any more.

It is but just, however, to say that the Post master General denies the above report. He says that finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney General, who decided it to be without the sanction of the law, and said that the Department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract which was done. In the meantime the question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was this temporary supply that Vice President Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt having the necessary buildings, machinery and materials, and not having forfeited their contract by any malfeasance, should have opportunity to work up, until the new contract was let; or that they be allowed to present argument as to the validity of their contract as extended.

The history of the transaction is simply this: When Postmaster General Randall retired from the department he allowed this contract to continue without advertising for competition. When Postmaster General Cresswell came in he thought this was irregular, and called on the Attorney-General for an opinion, which was soon forthcoming, and adverse to Mr. Randall's course. It was to this that Mr. Colfax filed a reply, and on this Nesbitt's contract was allowed to run until some time after, when bids were invited.

The fourth of March is near but there would be no difficulty in Congress having time to dispose of all important legislation by Tuesday noon, if the members would work upon the important matters; but there is a disposition among a large number to waste valuable time in debating unimportant matters, to put themselves on record as champions of some impossible project.

The Senate has agreed to the House appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, and payment of debt of Louisville canal, which will speedily reduce the toll to the cost of repairs and attention.

The inauguration to-day was a grand success. Everything passed off according to previous arrangement. President Grant's inaugural was brief and to the point concerning which you will receive fuller information through the dailies than I have time or space now to give. The city is filled with strangers from all parts of the United States, West Pointers, cadets, and crack military companies are here. The Inauguration Ball this evening promises to be a brilliant affair.

SAM.

AN excitable individual writes to the Johnstown *Mountain Voice* that he has examined the poor-house accounts, as presented by the auditors, and has "come to the conclusion that the whole arrangement is a barefaced and unblushing fraud." Warming with his theme, he insinuates that the $140 charged for "produce" was spent "for groceries purchased from wholesale liquor dealers." All of which rather reflects upon the good name of Johnstown auditors.

FOREST COUNTY wants the office of County Superintendent abolished.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER IX.

Max Daveland's body needed rest, but his mind was in a constant twirl of tantalizing thoughts, and his sleep was but a series of annoying dreams. He was in the midst of raging battles; was trying to escape from a hideous monster; then he lost Valentine, whom he was striivng to draw from a loathsome abyss; then he heard her piteous call echoing through the subterranean labyrinth. Suddenly he sat upright in bed, and rubbing his eyes looked around in a bewildered manner. Gradually his senses cleared, and he laid back on his pillow once more and fell to thinking; thinking of all that had happened through the night. An inexplicable rapture filled his heart as he thought of Valentine's anxiety for him, of her utter forgetfulness of everything in her fear for his safety. In his new found happiness Max felt that he would gladly give all the diamonds of every grandmother in the world could he but recall his foolish confidence in Gaston de Ribeaupierre, for was he not certain of Valentine's preference now that he need to fear the young Frenchman's interference? He had placed Mons. d'Avelon's reputation in the hands of a stranger and he must make amends for it someway. He would recall what he he had told Gaston, and tell him he had made a most ridiculous mistake.

With this thought Max sprang to the floor and hastily dressed; it was growing light, and remembering to have seen writing materials on the table when Gaston left a few hours before, he concluded to write an explanation and leave Givres before its master has risen.

Proofs and letters concerning d'Avelon's nativity at Belgium could not exist, and Gaston must have pretended just to lure him to Givres—why had not the thought occurred before!

He sat down by the little table, and in the faint morning light wrote:

'Mons. de Ribeaupierre: I am ashamed and mortified that I have made such an egregious blunder; a childish remembrance just recalled convinces me of it. I have repeatedly heard my family speak of the person whom I thought I had discovered as having lost two joints of his left hand little finger, by a careless handling of a gun when a boy. The gentleman of whom we spoke has no such mutilation. I am greatly mortified by the knowledge that I have committed such an error. And since there is no further necessity for examing your documents, there is nothing left but to thank you for your hospitable kindness to me this night.

MAX DAVELAND.

When he had finished he stood up and from the window saw broad streaks of lights radiant from the horizon, illuminating the vapory mists veiling the mountain top. Behind yon mountain Neufchateau must lie, and farther on Domremi la Pucelle; he had, therefore, only to strike northward and he was on the right road to Void.

Max hastily completed his morning toilet and approached the door—it was locked!

In vain he turned the knob, shook and knocked—even kicked against the firm wood; he was a prisoner.

A muttered curse burst from his lips as his face flushed angrily: "I have foolishly allowed myself to be duped by this Frenchman! I am a prisoner—but I hope it won't be a great while, for there must surely be some outlet to this bear trap—for it is nothing more, since I was entrapped like a stupid bruin!"

There was no escape but through the window, which was at least twenty feet from the ground outside. Max recalled instances of escapes from similar situations by tying sheets torn in strips to the window edge; but this would take too long to accomplish, a more expedient method was in view. He went to the bed, and cutting loose the heavy silken cord that held back and ornamented the curtains, returned to the window. He fastened it firmly to an iron hook in the edge, and taking advantage of his gymnastic practices in earlier days swung himself outward, and the next instant he stood safely upon the earth, feeling only a slight shock from his jump. Carefully avoiding the lawn in front, he hastened through the park and soon reached the road, which he crossed quickly, and concealed himself in the dense shrubbery of the hedge, for the sound of a horse galloping came nearer and nearer, and peering from his concealment he recognized Gaston's figure spite of the cloak wrapped around him. Where had he been? Max congratulated himself on his timely escape, and after Gaston had entered the court he started forward at no laggard's pace. He found no difficulty in recognizing the road to the Ferme, and ran swiftly for some time until he came to where a narrow ravine led to the right. He halted a moment and conjectured that this must be where he had encountered Gaston on his leaving the grotto. Had not Valentine promised to return to the grotto, and might it not be possible she was there at this moment. The hope of finding her, and speaking to her alone—of telling her all the thoughts that had filled his heart, was too enticing. Even should he not meet her he could follow the path that led to the Ferme, and from thence pursue his way home, which was certainly the wisest should Gaston have discovered his escape and undertake to follow him with some of his servants. He entered the ravine, and after a brisk walk reached the grotto—but the maid was not there! The spot was as solitary and lonely as when he had left it, and yet he hesitated, expecting—hoping—waiting.

At last he gave up the vain hopes and started forward, loth to leave the wierd solitude.

While Max stood meditating in the narrow ravine, the messenger had announced Lieutenant Daveland's mysterious disappearance. Captain Sontheim sprang from his couch as if electrified, issuing rapid orders as he threw himself into his clothes, and in an incredibly short time he was on the road to the Ferme des Auges, accompanied by Lieutenant Merwig, while Hartig followed on foot with a posse of soldiers.

Arrived at the Ferme he first heard the sub-officer's report; that worthy fellow secretly rejoiced at being released from his responsible position by the arrival of his superior.

"Was I right in arresting these people, Herr Captain?" he asked respectfully.

"Certainly—you did perfectly right, Sattler!" exclaimed the Captain approvingly. "You would have been severely reprimanded had you neglected to do so. We must not hesitate to make an example of these people. Now show me where you discovered traces of their climbing into his room."

"It is clear," said Sontheim decisively, after examining the foot prints, "that they surprised him and dragged him from this window; our practical Hartig was correct when he said these people were trying to lure Daveland to destruction—but who would have dreamed of such cursed villainy?"

"It is enough to drive one furious," exclaimed Merwig clenching his fists. "We ought to shoot every hound on the premises!"

"I suppose they will decide what is to done with these people in Commercy?" returned the sub-officer respectfully as he glanced inquiringly at the Captain. "If they are to be shot and the execution falls to our company, I—" he hesitated.

"Well what?" demanded Sontheim.

"Oh—I—only meant"—he returned hesitatingly—"that if it must be—well then it must be! But one would rather the task of playing execution fell to some other—that is, one would rather keep their muskets free—"

"You'd better not worry your head about such things!" interrupted the Captain. "Now let us see the prisoners, and then you may wait for the men; as soon as they arrive surround the house, and the instant I send you word bring every servant to me."

"As you command, Herr Captain!" touching his cap with true soldierly courtesy.

Sontheim accompanied by Merwig now entered the *salon*. Mons. d'Avelon came eagerly toward them, while the two ladies, who sat at some distance from each other, remained seated, without acknowledging the officers' greeting.

Politely refusing d'Avelon's invitation to be seated, Sontheim in a cool tone explained his visit, while Merwig rather inquisitively surveyed Valentine, mentally deciding that there was nothing so mysterious in their poor comrade's infatuation, which had so cruelly sacrificed him.

Mons. d'Avelon delivered his statement in a clear, straight forward manner, which Sontheim noted down at Valentine's little writing table at the upper end of the *salon*. When the old gentleman had finished the Captain requested Valentine to state what she knew of the matter. She rose and approached him—Ellen rising also as if wishing to restrain the words she did not wish to have spoken, by her presence. Her fears were unnecessary; Valentine had foreseen in what a dangerous position it would place them should she betray her knowledge of the plot to destroy Daveland. In a low, but steady voice she made her statement. She spoke of her anxiety for the strange officer, and that it had urged her to warn him to escape—and escape he certainly must have done, for she had left him in safety. If misfortune had befallen him then no one at the Ferme was to blame. Herr Von Daveland had escaped long enough before the laborers arrived at the house.

"You confidently assert that he reached a place of safety. How do you know that he did not fall into the hands of the mob on the road to his refuge?" asked Sontheim dubiously.

"I conducted him to it myself," she returned promptly.

The Captain elevated his brows slightly: "And what do you call a place of safety, Fraulein?"

"The maid's grotto; a rocky cavern in a sequestered ravine—no one would dream of searching for him there. When I went to release him at dawn he was not there—nor could I find any traces of his being surprised, or if any struggle—they *could not* have found him there," she repeated firmly.

Sontheim now turned to Miss Ellen, whose deposition, delivered in a coldly reserved manner, coincided with Mons. d'Avelon's statement; the slightly disdainful curl of her lips plainly indicated her contempt for her auditor and the world in general.

For a few moments Sontheim busily wrote down the items, then turned to d'Avelon once more.

"I beg your pardon, Monsieur, but your statement is not satisfactory—I must examine your servants. Lieutenant Merwig, see that they are all assembled." He turned to d'Avelon when that officer had left the room to obey and resumed: "You must confess that your evidence is extremely suspicious. It is not only very strange that you detain a perfect stranger—and an enemy, all night, but still more so that a young lady like your daughter should have conducted him in the middle of the night, through the rain, to a lonely cave in the mountain. It seems too surprisingly romantic to seem probable. Concerning the mob of forge men who invaded your house last night, you acknowledged this yourself—did these men come of their own accord—and was not the trouble of breaking open the—"

"Why should we have left them force an entrance?" interrupted d'Avelon; "we knew that Herr Von Daveland was safe—"

"Safe!" echoed Sontheim. "*Had* he gone when they arrived?—and if, as you allege, he had, what sort of security was it in which he was placed by your daughter—has he not disappeared?"

"Send to the forges and examine the men," retorted d'Avelon, beginning to lose his patience at the Captain's doubting tone; "they will confirm our words."

"Oh, of course!" exclaimed Sontheim smiling sarcastically, "they will avow that they are innocent, and swear they were not out of their beds, or away from their works. Unfortunately is is not our duty to institute criminal proceedings *here;* I shall first examine your servants, and refer any further proceedings to the court-martial at Commercy."

D'Avelon paled visibly at these ominous words.

"Then we are to be arraigned before a Prussian court-martial—the ladies also?" he asked in a trembling tone."

Sontheim did not answer; spite of the sternness he had assumed, the affair was painful in the extreme to his naturally generous heart, and as Valentine sprang to her father's side and threw herself sobbingly on his breast, he turned and looked fixedly out of the door whence Merwig had gone. The old gentleman pressed his daughter's head closely to his breast, and bent over her to hide the large tears starting in his eyes as he strove to soothe her.

"My poor, poor child!—be firm—be calm. This cruel war has sacrificed better men than I—they will not have the heart to touch your sweet head—they will not! Ellen—come give me your hand—should I fall a victim to this inexplicable affair, you at least shall not be injured—not the slightest suspicion rests on you—"

At these words Valentine started from his clasping arm as if pierced with a sudden pain, and burying her face in her hands—it required all her self-command to suppress the mad words that would have proclaimed Miss Ellen's guilt.

With eyes averted Valentine almost staggered to a seat; her heart torn with conflicting emotions—grief for Max's fate and mingled scorn and sorrow for her father's infatuation for the English woman. She sank back in the *fanteuil*, a deadly pallor in her face; her father sprang to her side as if to catch her in his arms. She pushed him back as she rose to her feet with a piercing cry that seemed to come from her inmost heart, and springing forward with extended arms threw them convulsively around a hastily approaching figure, who caught her in a firm embrace and held her fainting form close to his breast as he looked around in in the utmost bewilderment.

It was Max Daveland who had rushed like a tornado across the terrace and into the *salon*, and who had first been seen by Valentine's fading vision.

"Daveland!" cried Sontheim and d'Avelon simultaneously—and the exclamation was echoed by Merwig who at that moment entered leading the servants, whom he motioned to retire, when he perceived the unexpected addition to the company assembled.

"Is it you or your ghost?" exclaimed Sontheim coming forward. "Where the de—uce have you been? Do you know sir, that while you have been taking your morning promenade we have been on the point of sentencing a dozen or more to death, and making a bon-fire of this house, because we held them responsible for your death?"

"Great heaven!" exclaimed Max, paling, "you are not in earnest, Sontheim?"

"I believe I am on duty now, Lieutenant von Daveland, and you know that when I am on duty I never jest; you must render an account for your strange disappearance."

"If you really thought I had been murdered, I confess I find your mode of expressing joy at my safety highly original, Captain von Sontheim," and turning, he bent over Valentine, whom he softly placed in the seat she had risen from.

"Valentine if this is true—can you—will you forgive the anguish and sorrow I have caused you and yours? Great heaven—what trouble my stupidity brought on you!"

Mons. d'Avelon now approached him with wide eyed perplexity; his sudden appearance astonished the old gentleman not more than Valentine's reception of him, and his brain was not quite clear as he extended both hands to Max and said fervently: "Heaven has given you back to us—to me and—to my daughter!"

Valentine, at this, looked up tearfully; unconsciously she laid her arms once more around the neck of the young man who knelt beside her and buried her sobbing face in his breast. This exhibition of her inmost heart hightened Mons. d'Avelon's surprise; he looked down at the pair in silence, while Max's comrades turned toward each other ill at ease, striving to conceal their emotion beneath an embarrassed smile. Sontheim feeling that their presence here was no longer necessary, turned to Merwig with a low voice: "See to sending our fellows back to Void, Merwig; we are not needed here anymore; I will follow you as soon as I have begged Mons. d'Avelon's pardon that duty compelled us to intrude in what has in the end proved a—family affair!" he added with a significant smile.

Merwig obeyed; Mons. d'Avelon who had heard Sontheim's last words said with a merry twinkle in his eyes:

"The anxiety and trouble your duty compelled you to impose on us has not made us resentful enough to think you accountable for it—and even were it so, you have an intercessor, in your comrade here, for whom we both have a mutual regard," he added, with a peculiar mixture of resignation, emotion and playfulness in his tone.

"Thank you—thank you, for your generous kindness!" exclaimed Sontheim extending his hand cordially. "Pray allow me to express my sincerest admiration for your noble behavior. I thank you—"

Max here sprang to his feet, and interrupting his friend as he caught d'Avelon's disengaged hand.

"Oh, Sontheim, pray don't deprive me of being the first to thank this noble, generous man—"

"Why do you thank me?" interrupted the old gentleman in his turn. "Have I not seen plainly enough that I might as well put a good face on a bad bargain—the bargain in which I robbed you of a queen of chess, and you take my daughter in revenge."

"As a queen she shall ever be to me!" murmured Max drawing Valentine to his side.

"I suppose it is useless to ask where you have hidden yourself all this time, for I certainly should not receive a very lucid explanation; nor would the reprimand you so justly deserve be likely to be received with the respectful attention and compunction becoming your misdemeanor, Lieutenant von Daveland. So we will defer it until you report yourself at Void for orders which I hope will be this evening. And now adieu!" he shook Mons. d'Avelon's hand, smiled jocosely at Max and bowing low to Valentine, left the room to raise the seige laid upon the Ferme des Auges by his trusty landwehr warriors.

Outside he found Hartig ready to depart. Merwig had recounted the occurrance in the *salon*.

"Very remarkable!" muttered Hartig drily. "And did you not learn where our gifted cosmopolitan burrowed last night? What a subject for meditation! where does an infatuated being generally dispose of himself when he has no feeling in common with his comrade?—I say gentlemen! do me a favor?—yes? Let it be my task to tell the fair Nicaise—"

"Do you think she can guess the conundrum?" interrupted Merwig laughing.

"No, but I believe in '*exempla trahunt!*' Attention! shoulder arms! *right wheel*—MARCH!" he commanded with admirable military aplomb as he turned to his men, and soon after every Prussian uniform—save one—had disappeared from the Ferme des Auges.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at March Term, 1873.

FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING MARCH 17.

Milton Browd vs S P Ross
J G Nye use vs Jordan C Nye
Daniel W Blackford vs Andrew Johnston
M H Jones vs John Graebing
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan
Hannah Cheney vs Wm E Cheney
Henry Wagner vs A J Welch et al.
T W Anderson vs Henrict & Lenz
John B McMillen vs Wm Garvin
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MARCH 24.

George Graham vs John Conway et al
Jacob Stahl et ux vs James Porter
Walter Johnson vs John Wallace
Dennis Laney et ux vs Milo A Townsend
John W Cook et al vs John Allshouse
John W Cook et al vs Magdaline Shrek
Isaac A Haney et ux vs C W Taylor
John D Coffin vs Samuel J Cross
W M Duncan vs G L Eberhart
Wm P Elliott vs Wm Davidson's admr
D Kaine et ux vs Wm Rogers et al
Stevenson & Wittich vs F Robinson et al
Commonwealth vs Headland et al
John C. Humphrey vs Blake & Fessenden
Alex Nickle vs P H Stevenson
Daniel Eisenbraun vs Saml C Russell
John J. Mitchell vs James H Gillis
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan
James Marshall vs John Wiley
Walter & Bro vs George Poe
Isadore Oesterle vs George Cable
John McCowin vs A J Cook
Elihu & Jonathan Evans vs Fallston Water Co
David Musser vs S M Gordon
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell
Bentley & Gerwig vs Chas Cosle
Abelard Whisler vs G L Kensley
Commonwealth vs Alex Robertson
Miller & Trax vs T J Chandler et al
G S Fulmer & Co vs Tim McCarty et ux
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter
Jas Frazier, for use, vs Jas Duncan
Coy, Noble & Co vs Thomas Pentling.
F W Williams vs G W Porter
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co
S H Andrews et al vs Auburn Coal Co

feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1837, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and approved *nisi*, viz:

Personal property to amount of $173, retained by widow of John Caler, dec'd. Robert Potter, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Matthias Strohecker, dec'd. George Strohecker, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $296,35, retained by widow of George Neely, dec'd. Rozetta Shaw, executrix.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Porter, dec'd. J. C. Wilson, ex'r.

Personal property to amount of $245, retained by widow of Geo Baker, dec'd. L Vandivort, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $276.10, retained by widow of H B Anderson, dec'd. Thankful A Anderson, adm'x.

Personal property to amount $300, retained by widow of Ruel R Wray, dec'd. A B Wolf, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Wm Rodgers, dec'd. Eliza Rodgers, ex'x.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said court, not later than the third day, it being the 20th day of March, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb21-3t JOHN C. HART, *Clk.*

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following property to-wit:

All that right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property, to-wit: All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickley township, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north west corner at a stake, which is also a corner of the lot sold to William Porter, thence by line of said Porter's lot north 88¼ degrees, east 104 88-100 perches, to a stake on the district line, (land of John R. Shannon,) thence by said land and district line south 1¼ degrees, east 118 5-10 to a stake on the line claimed by James Caldwell, thence by lands claimed by James and Samuel Caldwell 88¼ degrees, west 104 88-100 perches to a stake at the line claimed by Alexander Carvin, thence by land claimed by said Carvin north 1¼ degrees, west 108 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-one acres and nineteen perches, more or less, being the same parcel or tract of land which George Piersol and Susanna, his wife, by their deed dated March 21st, 1853, and recorded in Beaver county, in Deed Book, Vol. 31, page 221, and granted and conveyed to Peter Powell, mortgager within named.

Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: commencing at the northeast corner of adjoining lands of the said Peter Powell and James Porter and wife, thence south 1½ degrees, east 44 perches, thence north 88½ degrees, east 2 per. south 1½ deg. east 49 per. thence north 89½ deg. west 52½ per. thence north 8½ deg. east 2 36-100 per. thence north 1½ deg. west 40 perches, thence north 88½ deg. east 42 perches to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 2 perches, strict measure; being the same which William M. Burns and wife, by their deed dated April 6, 1858, recorded in Beaver county in Deed Book, No. 38, page 472, granted and conveyed to Peter Powell.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county, township and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a post and running from thence by land of John Thomas south 91 32-100 perches to a post, thence by land of Alexander Carvin south 89 deg. east 21 44-100 perches to a cherry, thence north 75 1-2, east 23 2-10 perches to a post, thence north 87½ deg. east 18 92-100 perches to a post, thence north 1½ deg., west 43 3-100 perches to a post, thence north 28 deg., east 2 1-10 perches to a post, thence north 1 deg. east 41 perches to a post, thence by land of said Peter Powell, north 89 1-2 deg. east 65 2-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 35 acres and 94 perches, strict measure; being the same piece or parcel of land which James Porter and Jennie, his wife, by their deed dated March 29th, 1864, and recorded in the Recorder's office aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 46, page 147, and granted to said Peter Powell.

Said three severally described tracts of land lie together and compose one farm, containing 133 acres and 115 perches, with public roads on the south and west; upon which is erected a good one and one-half story frame house, with four rooms, hall, basement, kitchen and cellar; also a large bank barn with sheds, and a granery apartment, one blacksmith shop, one old log house, and other outbuildings; 2 fine bearing orchards of excellent fruit, about 25 acres of timber land, balance cleared and all under reasonable good fence; well watered, and underlaid with a vein of good coal; bank open and in running order.

Farm house, bank barn, blacksmith shop, coal bank and orchard on first described tract of land. Old log house and orchard on last described tract.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Powell at the suit of Dime-ne Savings Bank, assignee.

ALSO, No. 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all the following property, in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Charles Katz, on the east by land of E. Townsend, on the south by land of J. Townsend, and on the west by Beaver creek; containing five acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and a half story frame dwelling with four rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Graham, at the suit of Graham & Allen.

ALSO, No. 3.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of ground situate in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 77, 78 and 79, bounded as follows: On the north by Poplar street, east by Sycamore alley, south by Plum alley, and west by Clarion street. Also lots Nos. 52, 53 and 54, bounded on the north by Poplar street, on the east by Mulberry street, south by Plum alley, and west by Sycamore alley; on which is erected a two story frame building with six rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Shivelay, at the suit of B. S. Ranger; also at the suit of Adam Henderson.

ALSO, No. 4.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property, situate in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described a follows: on the north by lands of Widow Noonen, the east by lands of Wallace's heirs, west by lands of Henry Yeager, and south by lands of —— ——, containing 40 acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and one-half story frame house, and log barn, corn crib, &c., &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jane Patton at the suit of Bartley Logan.

ALSO, No. 5.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the south west corner of said lot, where it joins the land of Wm. D. Johnston, and running in an easterly direction along the line of Brighton street forty-eight feet to another lot of land belonging to the said Wm. D. Johnston, and running thence along said land of Wm. D. Johnston in a south eastern direction to a street running between said lot and lands of Mrs. Thomas Campbell, thence along said street in a westerly direction forty-eight feet to the south westerly corner of said lot, where it joins the lands of Wm. D. Johnston, and thence along the said lands in a northwesterly direction to Brighton street, the place of beginning, and being lot No. 2 in a plan or plot of lots laid out by Wm. D. Johnston, and being the same premises sold and conveyed to the said Jesse Kooken by Wm. D. Johnston by deed dated the 4th day of April, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Beaver county in Deed Book, Vol. 50, page 335; upon which is erected a two story frame building, containing six rooms and a store room, with good cellar underneath, coal house, and other outbuildings; also on the back of the lot a good sized frame building used as a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Kooken at the suit of William Henry.

ALSO, No. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by a lot, on the east by Sherman street, on the south by Economy street, and west by an alley—size of lot 43 by 45—on which is a one and a half story frame dwelling, with four rooms, cellar underneath; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Irvin, at the suit of George W. Smith.

ALSO, No. 7.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of J. M. McDaniel, east by lands of B. Bradford and A. Smith, south by land of D. Marteolf, and west by land of H. Thompson; containing 57 acres, more or less—17 acres timber, 40 acres cleared; on which are erected a one and a half story log house and log barn; also spring house built of stone; all under fence. Also orchard of different kinds of fruit, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Beighley, at the suit of Henry Krepp.

ALSO, No. 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the boro of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning on Third street at the corner of lot of Jacob Treiber, thence by said street westwardly about 40 feet to the centre of a 10 feet alley separating the western or other portion of said lot, thence along the centre of said alley northwestwardly on a line parallel with said lot 150 feet, thence eastwardly in a line parallel with Third street forty feet, more or less, to line of lot of said Treiber, thence by line of said Treiber's lot 150 feet to Third street, the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 105 in the general plan of lots in the borough of Beaver, on which are erected a two story frame house containing seven rooms, a frame stable, and other outbuildings—reserving, however, the uninterrupted use, liberty and privilege of and passage in and along the above mentioned alley separating the premises above described from the western or other portion of the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. M. Donehoo, at the suit of David McKinney, use of M. L. Wortman; also at suit of John Kaiser.

ALSO, No. 9.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the boro of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the corner of Main street adjoining line of land of the heirs of Thomas Williams, dec'd., thence by said line north 54 deg. east to the waters of the Beaver river 161 feet or thereabouts, thence up the bank of said Beaver river 35 feet to the corner of Harmony street, thence along said Harmony street 150 feet or thereabouts to Main street, thence along Main street 76 feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning—being fractional lot No. 19, as per present borough plot; on which is erected a one story frame house containing three rooms; good cistern, fruit trees, &c.; lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Bradbury Whittaker, at the suit of Edward Evans, use of Harriet Whittaker.

ALSO, No. 10.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., being the eastern half of lot No. 28, and part of western half of lot No. 27, in the general plan of lots of said borough of Beaver, bounded and described as follows: on the north by Second street, west by lot of S. B. French, south by Bank alley, east by lot of J. S. Rutan, being 72 feet, more or less, on Second street, and running back 300 feet to Bank alley; upon which is erected a two-story frame house containing seven rooms, cellar underneath, coal house and other outbuildings, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Kramer and Elizabeth Kramer, his wife, at the suit of I. N. Atkins and J. S. Rutan, for use of I. N. Atkins.

ALSO, No. 11.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the boro of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No 35 in the general plan of lots of said boro of New Brighton, bounded and described as follows: On the east by Bridge street, south by Strawberry alley, west by Division alley, north by lot No 34, being about 60 on Bridge street, and running back same width about 160 feet; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling containing four rooms, lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. Also outlot No 2½, Benjamin Townsend's plan, bounded on the east by Cemetery road, south by lot No 2, west by Mercer road, north by land of J. P. Taylor; containing 1 acre and 80 perches; enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hindman, one of the defendants, at the suit of Alexander Fombell, use of William Burns; also at the suit of James B. Angell.

ALSO, No. 12.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the boro of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by Water street, on the north by the southern boundary line of Reeves street, if extended, on the east by low water mark on the Big Beaver river, and on the south by the northern boundary line of Henry street, if extended, being 310 feet, more or less, upon Water street, and extending back therefrom to the low water mark in Big Beaver river; on which is erected a large brick building, with good substantial stone foundation, on which is a large 7 pot furnace for manufacturing green and black glass, 10 ovens for enameling ware, with batch room, lime room, &c., attached; also one frame building with 4 pot furnace therein and sufficient oven room for enameling ware, &c.; also a large frame building for engine room, grinding rooms, &c., in which is placed one 12-horse power steam engine, with large pan and rolls for grinding rock, 1 Samuels' celebrated patent fruit jar grinder with necessary shafting and attachments; also 1 large two story frame packing house about 75 by 30 feet.

All the above buildings erected within the last four years, and together constituting a complete establishment for the manufacture of green and black glass ware.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. E. Modes, Thomas B. A. David, Wm. Little, and C. G. Modes, at the suit of Henrici & Lenz Trustees.

ALSO, No. 13.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., numbered 727 and 728 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 726, east by Grant alley, south by Henry street, and west by Sherman street; each lot having a front of 43 feet on Sherman street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Grant alley; on which is erected a good 2 story frame dwelling house 38 by 32 feet, with two porticos, one fronting on Sherman street and the other on Henry street; house having 6 rooms and hall, pantries, &c; cellar underneath; water in the house. The house is well finished. Lot enclosed with a good paling fence

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert B. Shepherd at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No. 14.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the boro of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Mulberry street, on the east by Cedar street, on the south by land of John Ross, and west by land late of Wm Barnes, having a front of 43 feet on Mulberry street, and extending back therefrom about 116 feet to line of Ross aforesaid; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house about 32 by 18 feet, having four rooms and basement kitchen. Usual outbuildings on lot; a good spring of water on the lot; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William A Pribble, at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No. 15.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the boro of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Being lots Nos 325 and 326 in Pinney's plan of lots in said boro, adjoining each other, and bounded on the north by Iden alley or the public square, east by lot No 327, south by Washington street, west by Erie alley, having a width of 100 feet in said public square, and extending back therefrom about 159 feet to Washington street; upon which is erected a two story frame dwelling house fronting on public square, and about 25 feet in width by 30 feet in depth, having a wing extending westwardly from the west side thereof of about 18 feet in length on said public square, and 15 feet in depth, and having a porch running along the whole length thereof in front; there being also a small porch in front of main building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Scott and Rebecca Scott, his wife, at the suit of Henry Kelly.

ALSO, No. 16.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situated in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the southwest corner of said tract, thence north 6¼ deg. west 69 4-10 perches to a post and corner of lands of Alex. Ewing, thence by lands of said Ewing and Simpson Hall, south by the 87¾ deg. east 15 perches to a post, thence north 2¾ deg. west 2 2-10 perches to a post, thence north 88¼ deg. east 84 3-10 perches to a post, and corner of lands of Richard Walton, thence south 1¼ deg. east 98 2-10 perches, thence south 87½ deg. west 82 4-10 perches to a post, thence north 2¼ deg. west 44 85-100 perches to a post, thence north 88½ deg. west 68 5-10 perches to a post near red oak, thence south 2½ deg. west 11 9-10 perches to a post near maple, thence south 89 deg. west 81 5-10 perches to a place of beginning (excepting and reserving therefrom 5 acres heretofore conveyed to Samuel A. Porter, by E. P. Kuhn and M. L. Kuhn, his wife,) said above described premises, exclusive of the reservation aforesaid, containing 76 acres more or less; upon which is erected a two story log dwelling with a one story frame addition, with porch running whole length in front; frame barn; well of water at the door, and good orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen, use of Moses Scott.

ALSO, No. 17.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain peice or lot of ground situated in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Thomas Smith, south by land of John Kuntman, west by land of Wm. Brown, and on the north by land of S. W. Neely, containing about forty acres, on which is erected a one and a half story log house, all cleared and fenced.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of Jacob Britenstein administrators, also at the suit of Mary Britenstein.

ALSO, No. 18.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Ingram heirs, south by land of Whiteman, west by land of Zachariah McPherson, and on the north by land of Charles Echard, containing 70 acres more or less, 50 acres cleared, balance in good timber; upon which is erected a two story log house, weather boarded, containing four rooms and cellar underneath, double barn, part log and part frame, spring house, smoke house and other outbuildings, large orchard of different kinds of fruit, two good springs near house and barn.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Motz, at the suit of Michael Schnaufer, Executor.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.
February 27, 1873.

A STRANGE MONSTER.

Mountain People Alarmed and Fortifying.

[Jonesboro (Tenn.,) Flag and Advertiser, Feb. 14.]

A gentleman recently from the Shelton Laurel district of North Carolina, some forty miles from this place, informs us that the people in that "densely thicketed" country are greatly excited in regard to the appearance, upon several different occasions, and in several different places of a huge mountain monster, the species of which is unknown. Mr. George Anderson, one of the gentlemen residing in the Laurel country, being one of the persons who saw the monster, also furnishes us with the following description of it: I was out in the jungle hunting up some lost hogs, when all of a sudden there came into my path a beast, the appearance of which, I must confess, caused me to quake for the first time in many years. Aside from its strange and unusual appearance, the unearthly yell it uttered on perceiving me, which reverberated and re-reverberated through the forest, was enough to shake the senses of the most daring adventurer. The animal was some hundred yards distant from me, and appeared to be a huge black bear with mane and head like a lion, but had horns like an elk upon it. Its tail was long and bushy, with dark and light rings around it to its very extremity. Its eyes gleamed like a panther's, and its size was that of an ordinary ox, but somewhat longer. Just previous to making its appearance I had shot off my gun at a squirrel, and felt little prepared to meet such a ferocious beast without any weapon of defense. I immediately set about reloading my rifle, but had scarcely begun when it started towards me. I retreated in as good order as possible, and must say I did some good running—not looking back until I had reached an open spot, when I found the animal had disappeared in the laurel thicket. This is no story, Mr. Editor, gotten up to scare naughty children. I am not the only one who has seen the monster—several have seen it since I did; and, as sheep and calves are lately missing, it is presumed to be a carniverous brute. Many have fortified their homes to prevent a night attack from the strange monster, the like of which was never seen in these mountains before. Some think it has escaped from some rambling menagerie, while others superstitiously think it is sent to warn people of some great approaching danger."

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

A Brooklyn correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Mr. Theodore Tilton has permitted one or two of his more intimate friends to see and read the manuscript volume which he has written, for private preservation, about the so-called "Beecher-Tilton scandal," concerning which the slanderous Mrs. Woodhull tried to raise a social, religious uproar four months ago.

It is an elaborate and detailed history of this extraordinary scandal, involving many curious incidents, implicating persons who have not publicly figured in it, covering some ten years of time, with dates, names and circumstances, and elucidating some things which are not likely to be revealed till the Day of Judgment.

There are reasons, satisfactory to Mr. Tilton and others, why this manuscript should not be published; and there were reasons why it should be written and retained in his hands.

Under the circumstances, it would be manifestly improper for anybody else to make a public display of the facts it contains or to say anything about it which the author himself, or Mr. Beecher on his own account has not seen fit to say.

But there is one thing which the public ought surely to know at once, and which, it seems to me, would go far to counteract the effect prejudicial to Mr. Beecher which has been produced by the slander of Mrs. Woodhull.

This thing is, that there is nothing in Mr. Tilton's narrative to justify or give any ground for believing the accusations against Mr. Beecher in reference to the lady with whom his name has been scandalously associated. On the contrary, Tilton's narrative exculpates Beecher from the charges of criminality in this matter, which were brought against him by Mrs. Woodhull, and which she fortifies by evidence that disappears in the presence of actual facts. One sees, in reading it, how Mrs. Woodhull distorted what she had heard, drew upon the imagination for what she suspected, and worked up a slander, at once false and cruel, against innocent parties. One can also see why it has been considered better not to tickle the midriffs of gossip mongers by a retailing domestic matters, the publication of which, while otherthrowing the Woodhull slanders, would give renewed occasion of mischief to back biters and stirrers up of falsehood.

The Gleam of a Supposed Pistol.

The scene of this item was laid in San Francisco, on Washington street, near Leavenworth. The hour was late—past midnight. A gentleman was wending his way homeward, thoughtfully calculating how much was left of the money he collected during the day. "Fifty cents for cigars; theatre and extras, treats counted in, four dollars, new hat, ten dollars and fifty cents—yes, fifty cents for those extra car tickets. That just makes fifteen dollars. Eighty dollars collected—yes, here are two twenties and a five in this pocket—here's a roll of half dollars in the other—that's just right—sixty-five dollars. I'll just give——."

"Sixty-five dollars. Well, hand over the cash sir, and don't be long about it."

The capitalist was started from his reverie by these words uttered in a sort of growling and determined manner by the midnight stranger. It was like a nightmare. He trembled from head to foot—stood stock still and looked with terror at the robber.

"Come, now, hurry up! Fork over the cash. No fooling! Now you can't leave here till you pass in that check."

This second appeal to his pocket and his life awoke the victim to a consciousness of his dreadful situation.

"Ah—h, lemme go! I—you—what do you want?" he murmured, while trying to pass on. One hand was clutching the dear twenties and the five; the other was fast to a roll of silver.

"Come, now, out with your pocket book. Come down with the cash!"

It was evidently a case of life or death. Cash would appease the villain. A lucky thought: "Yes, that's it. I'll give him the roll of silver and he won't think I've got any more."

Then to the robber in excited tones:

"Here's what you want—take that." The right arm was suddenly drawn from the pocket, and the roll of silver was extended toward the robber, while the unfortunate man shrunk into an attitude of holy terror and hope.

The roll was pointed at the robber's breast—the poor fellow who was yielding his earnings looked desperate in the dim light. One look and that was enough.

"Oh! Don't shoot! don't shoot! I don't want your money." The brave road agent was skeddadling down the street and was soon around the corner before the gentleman could realize the altered position that affairs had taken. With the muzzle of that ominous roll of silver extended before him, he safely reached his home, and has since concluded that his presence of mind was wonderful, and that it was a bright idea to frighten off his assailant by good strategy.

Boys, Listen To This.

True as the gospel is the following, said by Robert Collyer of Chicago:

"It is true that the working, successful men of to-day were once poor, industrious, self-reliant boys. And the same thing will be repeated—for from the ranks of the hard working economical, temperance and persevering boys of to-day, will emanate the progressive prominent men of the future.

"Every man doing any sort of work in Chicago to-day, was raised a poor man's son, and had a good time when he was a boy. All boys should grow as strong as a steel bar, fighting their way on to an education, and then, when they are ready, plunge into life with that traditional half-dollar and little bundle tied up in a red handkerchief, as I have known great men to start. I tell you that in five and twenty years, when most of us that are in our middle age have gone to our retribution, the men of mark in this country will not be the sons of those whose fathers can give them all that they wish for, and ten times more than they ought to have, but will be those who are brought up in farm houses and cottages, cutting their way through the thickest hindrances of every sort; and all the brown stone houses of this metropolis will be as nothing to bring out the noble man."

Falling Over a Wheelbarrow.

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house, with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man would fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else; he never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.—*Danbury News.*

A CURIOUS PETITION for amendment to the constitution was recently presented in the Senate, to the effect "that hereafter and throughout all time, all persons, whether of the State or National Government, who shall recommend civil war shall register their names in a book to be kept by the Secretary of State at Washington, and that when the war breaks out they occupy the front ranks in the line until the war closes; and that, in default of so doing, they acknowledge themselves ready and worthy of being taken out and shot at any instant that the President of the United States, or any Governor of a State shall so order and direct."

A NEW YORK politician in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased country member of the legislature says: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends; but now we shall never meet again."

New Advertisements.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 7th, 1873.

THE BALLOT OPEN OR SECRET—WHICH?

The Constitutional Convention has adopted an article in regard to Suffrage that provides for the numbering and signing of ballots, to guard against fraud at elections. Such a ballot is not as open as *viva voce* voting, nor as secret as the one in present use; it is a cross between the two. We do not think the people are ready to give up the secret ballot. As far as we have heard an expression of opinion on the subject from persons of both of the great parties, there is a general disapproval of the change. The people have become familiar with secret voting; it is a custom that has become almost a second nature, and sooner than be divested of the privilege they would, we are confident, reject the whole work of the Convention. The ballot means the free choice of the citizen, and should express the highest reach of his intellect and the best purpose of his heart, since it is an act with direct reference to the good of the community; it is an individual act, and should be free from all influence that restrict, or in any way limit its freedom, since without such freedom the choice would not be that of the individual, nor the ballot cast express the thought or desire of the voter. Our theory of government rests upon the individual sovereignty of the people. Each citizen is sovereign, and to exercise this sovereignty, as a free man, the act must be his own, not another's, the result of his thought and moral sense. When the ballot is so circumstanced that its character may be determined by fear or favor, or other influences, then just so far is the manner of voting opposed to the fundamental doctrine of individual sovereignty, and tends to concentrate the power of selecting our rulers and determing the public policy of the Government in the hands of the few. The open ballot is liable to be so misused. One can easily imagine the external influences that could be brought to bear, and would be too to secure a vote, and only the men of superior intelligence and iron will could withstand the pressure. Many would stay away from the polls rather than vote an open ballot; others would not like to displease a friend, or an employer, or perhaps the crowd, and would vote contrary to their best judgment on that account. The external motives are too numerous to specify which might subvert the individual choice, if the ballot were open. Voting should be considered a sacred right and a matter of conscience, and if any additional guard of the ballot is necessary, it is such as will secure greater secresy of its character and prevent the individual from being constrained by outside influences. Any motive that persuades the citizen to vote against his conscience is dangerous to liberty, and such a method of open voting, as the Convention proposes, will certainly prepare the way for the grossest abuses of this kind. The secret ballot possesses a charm that ought not to be rudely dissolved; it is the unseen, silent but authoritative voice of the individual sovereign, and its very secretness gives it a kind of glory not its own. What is the reason for this change? To guard the ballot from fraud. No such necessity exists. The frauds are comparatively few, and in the end about evenly divided between the contending parties, and for the most part restricted to the large cities, and are possible even there only through the neglect of the citizens, whose duty it is to guard the polls against such danger. There is no fraud committed, of any account, in the country, and the present mode of voting is popular. Must the people be burdened with this vexatious contrivance in order to satisfy the clamor of a few citizens who reside in great cities, and who allow, as is alleged, frauds to be committed under their noses, and one-eighth of the voters to rule seven-eighths? We say no; and, if the Convention can give us nothing better than this advance backwards, it had better adjourn and allow its members to go home. We stand by the secret ballot, for by such means the freedom and sacredness of individual opinion and preference is alone secured, and upon such foundation in part rests the permanence of representative government.

THE Economites have answered the citizens of Beaver Falls, which answer may be found in an other column. It is a carefully prepared paper, and bears the finger marks of a lawyer. The Economites confine their answer to the consideration of the local difficulties connected with the introduction of Chinese into the Cutlery, and studiously avoid the discussion of the question from a national point of view. They say that formerly with white workmen, the cutlery did not pay expenses, but with Chinese labor it is now in a flourishing condition, and self sustaining; that the Chinese were introduced without their knowledge or consent, but that now they approve of the change; that as a Society they are not responsible for what the company does, although they are by far the largest share holders of the stock; that they desire to redress any wrongs that the company may have done to any of the citizens, yet refer such sufferers to the courts and the tender mercies of the lawyers; that they will give for benevolent and charitable purposes, with especial reference to Beaver Falls, their profits accruing from the Cutlery for eight years, or, if Chinese labor is not tolerated, they threaten to withdraw their capital from the place, and do what they can, by such means, to ruin the prosperity of the village. We deprecate the necessity of opposing this movement, but we believe that it promises no good to Beaver Falls in the end, and besides is full of danger to the whole country. A few years ago the sight of a Chinaman was a curiosity, now his presence is familiar. How long, when the tide of importation sets in, in earnest, will it be before the country is flooded with Chinese? If a few create disturbance now, what will take place then? The working men of this country conceal in their breasts a magazine of wrath that will surely explode by too close contact with imported coolies, and such a conflict as would then convulse the land, every patriot should wish to avert. The Chinese will not become citizens, we would not make them slaves, what shall we do with them? If we hire them to displace American laborers, the suffering and injustice done will create mobs and disorder. If our people mingle with them, the associations will degrade rather than elevate their manners and morals. The two races, for the present at least, are better separated than commingled. By the natural increase of population and emigration from Europe, America will grow in numbers as rapidly as safety will permit. We can not dispose of, and we do not need the Chinese, especially since they would soon become a disturbing element in society here.

THE Credit Mobilier scandal has passed into history. Messrs. Ames and Brooks escaped expulsion, Vice President Colfax impeachment, and the others implicated, censure. The Poland Committee, like the mountain in labor, brought forth a ridiculous result, and the action of the House thereon shocks the moral sense of the people, and establishes a precedent that cannot fail to produce evil in the future. The people will believe that the House has whitewashed its guilty members and shielded them from the punishment they richly deserve, that it has one code of laws for public men and quite another for private citizens. The least that ought to have been done was to expel Messrs. Ames and Brooks, and severely censure the rest. Some of these guilty men are now returned to private life to mourn over the stains upon their otherwise fair records; others of them will have another opportunity to redeem their characters by rendering faithful service in the future. The lesson which this investigation teaches is, that the servants of the people should refrain from dealing in stocks, the value of which depends upon legislation, in which they are engaged, or to be engaged, and so avoid all appearance of evil.

THE RESULT SO FAR.

FOR LICENSE.—Forest, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Elk, Cambria.

AGAINST LICENSE. — Clearfield, Bradford, Blair, Tioga, Jefferson, Cameron, Lycoming, Wayne, Centre, Susquehanna.

The counties in the balance of the State vote on the third Friday in March.

OAKES AMES threatened that, if the House took his scalp, there would be a good many bald-headed men about, which threat probably had its effect, and, like a well directed blow, hit the nail on the head.

FROM HARRISBURG.

George O. Evans's Trial—Local Option Supplement — Dilatoriness in the House—Strength and Character of the Senate — Political Predictions—McClure's Railroad Bill—Rev. W. H. Locke.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans is on trial in the Court of Common Pleas of this county to-day. The suit is to recover three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Evans out of money collected from the General Government. Evans is here and will be examined to-night, but it is not probable that anything new will be elicited. The State will get judgment for the money, and that will be the end of it, as he has spent his portion of the money and will not tell with whom he divided. The Attorney General, Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, and Wayne McVeigh, ably represents the Commonwealth, while Evans is defended by Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. R. A. Lamberton and L. W. Hall Esq. What became of the money will always be a mystery to some extent, although the public long since were enabled to form conclusions that were doubtless just.

The House meets this evening, and there will be an effort to pass the Local Option supplement. Nothing but the fear of popular indignation restrains a majority of the House from defeating this bill. That it will pass when reached, there is no doubt, but this is entirely owing to the fact that the people are aroused and will not be trifled with.

There will be an effort to adjourn until after the inauguration, which may prevail, as there never was such a House probably since the organization of the Commonwealth. Thus far nothing has been done of any importance, and there is little disposition to work. The Appropriation bill has not only not been reported but hardly considered, and the same is true of the Apportionment bill. Unless new leaders come to the front, or Speaker Elliott leaves the chair and assumes the leadership of the House, the session will last until July. The Republicans are in want of a new leader, not only of ability, but especially energy, industry and business tact. Some of the new members are better qualified to lead than those who occupy that position, but their modesty prevents them from assuming the place. The ablest man in the House is Orvis, the Democratic member from Centre, and among the new members, Cross, of your county, Brown of Erie, M'Cormick and Newmyer of Allegheny, and Bullard of Delaware, stand deservedly high, and next year will assume the leadership and fill the position more acceptably than some do now.

The Senate gained largely in strength and character by the result of last Fall's election. Senator Alexander of Philadelphia, who suceeeded Deckert, is a young man of ability and character, one of the most popular men in the Senate, and in every way a credit to the city he represents. Findley of Somerset, is succeeded by Lemon of Blair, a whole-souled, honorable man, who was so popular at home that he had no opposition, and in his own county received the entire vote of both parties. Cutler of Erie, is an able lawyer and an estimable gentleman. The contrast between Lowry and Cutler is so great, that men wonder how a county that now sends such a superior representative should ever have sent Lowry to the Senate. Maclay of Clarion, McKinley of Lawrence, and Heilman of Lebanon, Republicans; and Playford of Fayette, Chalfant of Montour, and Rowland of Pike, all new men, complete the list of new Senators elected last fall, and are all fair men and faithful representatives. Playford will prove one of the ablest men on the Democratic side, and may yet dispute the leadership with Wallace. The eleven Senators who go out at the close of the session, are Nagle of Philadelphia, Davis of Berks, Knight of Bucks, Albright of Lehigh, Randall of Schuylkill, Crawford of Juniata, Petriken of Huntingdon, and Dill of Union, all Democrats, and Anderson of Allegheny, Delemater of Crawford, and Waddell of Chester, Republicans. Of the Democrats, Nagle of Philadelphia, Davis of Berks and Albright of Lehigh will be re-elected, as will Speaker Anderson, Republican of Allegheny. Dill, Democrat of Union, will be succeeded by a Republican, and Randall by a workingman or possibly a Republican. Petriken and Crawford are both in the same district, and will both be candidates for nomination. As the district is close it may be counted by the Republicans also.

Delemater will not be a candidate for re-election as he does not desire to come back, and his place will be filled by George K. Anderson, Esq., formerly of your county. If Waddell of Chester is not renominated, Cooper of Delaware, editor of the Delaware *American*, will succeed him, and in either event a good Senator will be chosen. The three out-going Republicans, Delemater, Anderson and Waddell are all good men, having made the right kind of records, and all deserving well of their constituents. The Democrats can't do better than re-elect Davis, Nagle and Albright, and one almost regrets some of the rest can't be chosen, but their places must be filled by Republicans. The Republicans should have two-thirds of the Senate next year, and will if there is harmony in the party. Col. Davis of Philadelphia announces that he will not be a candidate for Speaker, and so far as known now, Senator Strang will have no opposition.

A number of delegations have been here in opposition to McClure's bill, repealing a part of the Free Railroad law of 1868. The bill has created intense excitement in some parts of the State where roads are being constructed under it. But there is no danger of its passing in its present form, or in any form that will effect the whole State, or any considerable portion of it. It is said the bill is intended to hit a New Jersey road, and will be limited to that object only. Large delegations of manufacturers were here also asking the repeal of the tax on net earnings. This tax should have been taken off long since, and doubtless will be now.

There are few local bills from your district this session. In the Senate the Fish bill was passed to third reading, and postponed on account of large remonstrances received, as was the bill to prevent cattle from running at large in Hanover township, the remonstrance more than doubling the petition. The bill introduced by your Senator, compelling railroads to fence part of their tracks, is still in the hands of the Committee, and will be reported negatively, as the railroads are too powerful here to permit such bills to pass. Leading lawyers say such bills are unconstitutional, and the courts have so decided in a case in Warren county. The railroads having purchashed the right of way, can't be compelled, it is contended, by subsequent legislation, to fence their tracks, and can't be anyhow unless the charter requires it, or the contract was made to do so when the right of way was secured. The courts have gone so far as to declare that owners of cattle were liable for damages resulting from accidents caused by cattle going upon the railroad tracks. At every session an effort is made by some one to pass bills compelling railroads to fence their tracks, and that is as far as they ever get, or are ever likely to.

Rev. W. H. Locke, of your town, was here over Sabbath, and preached in the Methodist Church in this city. He had a fine audience and delivered an able and eloquent sermon, which was highly commended by those who heard it.

M.

REPLY TO "OBSERVER."

BEAVER FALLS, February 26th.

To the Editor of the Radical:

Is alcoholic medication necessary in the treatment of disease? The friendly challenge to discuss the above question has elicited a prompt response from "Observer." While "Observer" is disposed to take the affirmative of the question he seems to be more ready to criticize my brief article, in which the proposition for a discussion was contained, than to produce arguments to sustain his views. "Observer" starts out with the presumption that his previous communication "does not sit well on the stomach of 'T. G.'" I am happy to inform "Observer" that his communication does not distress my stomach in the least. In the first four paragraphs of "Observer's" article there is nothing pertinent to the question under discussion, therefore I need not lengthen this by any special reference to them.

I have said that "upon the proper solution of this question turns the great issue of temperance." I have been led to make the assertion from the belief that alcoholic medication, sanctioned by the medical profession, is the cause, directly and indirectly, of the greater part of intemperance that prevails in the world at the present day. The people look to the medical profession for instruction on all that pertains to the preservation of health and cure of disease. The doctors prescribe alcohol in various conditions of the system and for various purposes. To one he prescribes it as a stimulant, to another as a tonic, to another as a nutrient, to another as respiratory food, &c., &c. Alcohol is prescribed by physicians (so called) for all real and imaginary conditions of the human system as a remedy for disease and a profylatic against it. If physicians are wise in thus prescribing alcohol the people act rationally in so using it; but whether the prescribing is wise or otherwise, upon this professional authority is found a pretext for its common and indiscriminate use by those who are either ignorant or careless of the injury they are doing themselves. "Observer" fears that I use temperance (the word) as synonymous with total abstinence, and "kindly refers me to Webster." "Observer" has my thanks for the suggestion. My Webster is almost worn out. Webster was a great lexicographer, and I think his definition of temperance is a very correct one. Webster says temperance is the moderate indulgence of the appetites or passions. I would ask "Observer" to what appetites and passions has Mr. Webster reference? Is it the natural appetites and passions implanted by the Creator, the moderate or restrained indulgence of which constitutes temperance, or is it the false and perverted appetites and passions of men to which he refers? The appetites and passions which God has given us are all for good, and if indulged with proper restraint or moderation conduce very materially to our happiness, and in this is true temperance; but to indulge ever so moderately in that which is unnatural and harmful is intemperance. Therefore we may adopt the the definition of Socrates: "He who knows what is good and chooses it, who knows what is bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate." Or that of Aristotle: "a proper and moderate desire for all those things which *conduce to health.*" Thomas DeQuincy says "temperance is adaptation to the organism." Dr. Samuel Brown, of Edinburgh, defines temperance "as being obedience to the laws of man's nature. I can endorse any and all of the above definitions of temperance, but that "Observer" may know just what I mean by the word temperance as used in my former article, and in all other places in which I may use it, I define temperance as being the proper and judicious use of whatever conduces to our good, and abstinence from whatever is injurious or baneful. "Observer's" assumption that St. Paul prescribed *alcoholic* medicine for Timothy is in my estimation without any reasonable foundation. When "Observer" attempts to prove his assumption we will offer some arguments in the negative; for the present we content ourselves with a simple denial that there was any alcohol in the wine prescribed by St. Paul; *ergo* St. Paul was *not* opposed to temperance.

"Observer's" assumption number two is on a par with his first. We do not believe that Christ ever miraculously or otherwise made alcoholic wine. We call for the proof. We think we have very good reasons for disbelieving the assumption, which we can present at the proper time; *ergo*, "the blessed Jesus was *not* opposed to temperance." "Observer" modestly says "it won't do to have but one idea at a time." I would inquire what system of mental philosophy has "Observer" studied? I would gladly be informed how many ideas can occupy the mind at one time. Does "Observer" intend to insinuate that "T G." is a man of one idea? If he does, he unthinkingly places "T. G." where he does not deserve to be, among the most useful and most successful men the world ever knew. I propose to "Observer" that he retrospect the history of the past. Who have been the leading spirits in the world? Men who had but one idea, at least at a time. But perhaps "Observer" wishes to convey the impression that *he* possesses enlarged and liberal views. He cannot mean that he has numerous ideas at the same time. Such a redundancy of ideas would create a stagnation of thought, and produce that confusion and blindness of mind that would surely "run the cause we espouse upon the breakers." "Observer" says "we are commanded to be temperate in all things." This is a command of Holy Writ. Does "Observer" believe that the "all things" spoken of includes evil things as well as good things; if it does then the Scriptures sanctions moderate indulgence in evil things. "Observer" says "we are cautioned against the abuse of anything." Does this mean the abuse of anything good, or does it mean the abuse of anything bad? I take it to mean that we should not abuse that which is good, else by such abuse it may become an evil. "Observer" asks "how can we be temperate in the use of alcoholic liquors?" and answers by saying, "certainly not by total abstinence when needed as a medicine." The question is "is alcoholic medication necessary?" "Observer" assumes or rather affirms that it is. Will he please tell us why. In what way is it remedial? What special medicinal property has alcohol that makes *it* indispensable? What peculiar power for good has it that no other medicinal agent contains? What are its peculiar remedial effects, and what is the mode of its operation? "Observer" will please answer these interrogatories. "Observer" is surprised that any *enlightened* man can be found to take the negative of this question. "T. G." claims to be *enligthened* "more than he was." He used to prescribe alcoholic liquors in just such cases as "Observer" now recommends it; but has learned from reason and experience to act more wisely. When stimulants are demanded we administer those that are equally efficacious and much less noxious in their effects than such an acrid narcotic poison as alcohol. "Observer" supposes a few cases. No. 1—Suppose Mr. A. is bitten by a venomous serpent, how is his system to eliminate the poison unless buoyed up by a diffusible stimulant such as I have recommended?" "Observer" recommends alcohol, one among the most active poisons, to sustain the system while it eliminates another poison. We are reminded of the adage, "set a thief to catch a thief;" also of the medical fallacy, "*similia similibus curanter.*" I suggest that "Observer" try the effects of ammonia in his next case of snake bite. Case No. 2.—"Mr. B. falls under the cars and has his knee crushed; the shock of the *nervous system* will produce death unless you can produce a reaction of the *arterial system*, and that speedily. *What are you going to substitute for pure rye whisky?*" I presume that "Observer," and those that think as he does, usually *substitute* what is popularly known by the classical name of "rot-gut." "T. G." would prefer hot coffee, ginger, capsicum, ammonia, or even hot water, especially if Mr. B. had been anticipating the happy effects of the "good rye whisky," and had taken it in liberal quantities previous to falling under the cars, as is usually the case in such accidents.

Case No. 3—"Suppose Mr. C. has been worn down to the very verge of the grave by typhoid fever, where is you substitute for good whisky punch?" Now according to "Observer" Mr. C. is very low, just at "the verge of the grave," his stock of vital power is just about exhausted, scarcely enough vital force left to keep in operation the functions essential to life. Now what does "Observer" propose to do? To restore Mr. C.'s exhausted vitality? to increase his little remaining stock of life force? Oh, no! nothing of the kind. "Observer" is going to excite Mr. C! He will give him stimulants, yes *diffusible stimulants*, to irritate and excite the entire system to increased activity. Action is necessarily productive of waste; the store is almost exhausted now; stimulants produce excitement, these increase functioned action, increased action causes increased consumption of vital force, the faster the vital force is expended the sooner the supply will be completely exhausted, and Mr. C. will no longer be on the verge of the grave, he will have passed the verge and will now be in it. How much more rational it would be in Mr. C.'s case to husband his little bit of strength, and economize the remaining vitality not used up by disease, until the supply can be increased by nourishment. Alcohol is not food; it adds nothing to C.'s exhausted vitality; it only compels the system to use more lavishly and more rapidly the supply already on hand: when this supply is already almost gone, how unwise it is to spur on the fagged energies to increased consumption.

If "Observer's" horse is lazy "Observer" may stimulate him with (not a good "whisky *punch*") but by a good "punch" with the spur; but if the poor beast is *exhausted* give him *rest* and *oats*. As to being "a *novice* in physiology," I would only say: this to some extent is a physiological question, and its further discussion may show who the "*novice*" is.

I know not whom "Observer" may regard as being "the best physicians in the land," and I care but little whether I argue *with* or *against* their theory and practice. While I am not an Esau, with my "hand against every man, and every man's hand against me," yet I shall never be willing to surrender the right of independent thought. "Observer" says "he could enumerate scores of circumstances in which the physician finds his patients placed when no substitute for alcohol will avail." If "Observer" will enumerate one or two cases at a time, I will volunteer to help him find (if not a substitute) a better remedy.

Every toper believes there are "scores of circumstances in which he finds *himself* placed where no substitute will avail." Toper's opinion is second handed; he got it from the physician. The only difference between the doctor's and the toper's prescription is, the one is the result of *irrational intelligence* and the other of *rational ignorance*.

"Observer" says we have nothing in the *Materia Medica* that will make such an immediate impression on the stomach. If this were true it would be no recommendation to alcohol, but the fact is that any very active irritant will make an immediate impression on the stomach, if it is taken into it.

"Observer's" overpowered army illustration is not a very apt one. If the reinforcements spoken of were not real, but merely imaginary, "putting forth another effort" would only result in further loss to this already "overpowered army." "Observer's" mistake is in assuming that alcohol contains, or is in itself, a reinforcement to exhausted nature, while in fact alcohol does not contain any element of strength.

"Observer's" object in continuing this discussion is to set the public mind right upon this question. "T. G." has precisely the same object. For this purpose he invited discussion, and for this purpose only will he be willing to continue it. "Observer" *observes* that "the public mind has been poisoned by men so jealous in the temperance cause that they are not satisfied with dispensing with alcohol as a beverage; nothing short of prohibiting its use as a beverage will fill up the measure of their mission." Well, there is one consolation in it: this *poison* that is getting into the public mind is not nearly so fatal in its effects as that other *poison* that has so long been getting into their stomachs.

To "Observer" I would say that I have no disposition to persecute either "witches" or Quakers, or anybody else, for opinion's sake. My only object is to do good to the mind and body of my fellow-men.

I hope that the subsequent discussion of this subject will be confined strictly to the question: "Is alcoholic medication necessary in the treatment of disease?"

T. G.

—In the McEnery Legislature, at New Orleans the Governor has been empowered to reinstate the district judges recently removed from office, and to use all the civil and military force at his command to do so, if necessary.

POLITICAL.

—The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee on Friday published a call for a State Convention, May 1st, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

—A. J. Tappleton, Esq., attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, is the author of Oakes Ames defence, read before the House.

—Alexander H. Stevens returns to public life, having been elected to Congress on the 26th ult., to represent the Eighth District of Georgia. A small vote was polled, and there was no opposing candidate.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: The contest for the Massachusetts Senatorial succession deepens in interest as the period fixed for the election draws near. Another candidate has now made his appearance in the field, in the person of Governor Washburn, who is being quietly, though seriously and quite generally talked about as the person upon whom members of the Legislature will agree to vote for as a compromise between Messrs. Boutwell and Dawes.

—Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has signed the Baxter Liquor bill, and it has now become a law.

—In the case of Clayton, charged with securing his seat in the Senate by bribery, a verdict of not guilty has been rendered.

—Pomeroy's statement about the $7,000 handed over to the Kansas Legislature is followed by the banker, whom the Senator says the money was intened for, bringing suit against York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5 40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 27 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 3 p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m. New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8 a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m. Black Hawk, St.Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

Physicians will always find a complete stock of fresh and reliable medicines, at the Beaver Drug Store. All officinal preparations made according to the new Pharmacopœlia (1873); a large assortment of Elixirs and new remedies always on hand. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver Drug Store.

Notice **Extraordinary.**—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for. (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss, Artist.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Fahnestock's Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, Window Glass and Putty at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. feb21-4t

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Temperance Ticket.—A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held in Town Hall, Rochester, February 28th, 1873, for the purpose of nominating a temperance ticket for borough officers:

Burgess—H. B. Beisel.
Justice of the Peace—John Y. Marks.
Constable—David Musser.
Council—Charles Watson, W. H. Smith, Matthew Murray.
School Directors—Socrates Reno and Monroe Miller.
Judge of Election—J. J. Anderson.
Inspector of Election—Jacob Smith.
Executive Committee—Captain John Gordon, Captain Thomas Reed. George Otto, Dr. T. J. Chandler, Henry Kelly, John Southwick.

Heathen Chinee.—Great excitement is now manifested by those who are agitating this much vexed question of Chinese Coolie labor; but if you wish to be excited to your own interest, just come to John Kennedy & Co's., Main street, Beaver Falls, and buy your shoes, boots and gaiters. Yes, sir, you can buy just as cheap there as any place in this county and the very best quality of stock. The farmers *Buffalo Boot* can be found there, and Misses shoes of the latest and most approved patterns. Look out for the Keystone Boot & Shoe Emporium. JOHN KENNEDY & Co., Main Street, Beaver Falls.

PITTSBURGH, March, 1872.

We have used large quantities of Beymer, Bauman & Co's Strictly Pure White Lead, and have always found it uniformly and finely ground, very white and of excellent body. Its purity we have never questioned, and we cheerfully recommend it.

THOMPSON & MILLER, Master Painters.

A Warning.—If you are afflicted with a cough you cannot get a remedy that will give you relief as speedily and permanently as will Dr. J. Maginnis Combination Expectorant, now for sale by Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Dr. Hendric & Co, Beaver Falls, and druggist's generally. Price 50 cts.

Soldiers, soldiers' widows, guardians of soldiers' orphans, and *dependent fathers and mothers* of soldiers who died, or were killed, while in the army of the United States, either in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, or the rebellion, can have all claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay and bounty land, promptly and satisfactorily prosecuted by calling on GILBERT L. EBERHART, Attorney at law, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. feb21-3t

Pittsburgh Female College.—The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, offers to those who have daughters to educate, the advantages of an educational institution of the highest grade, combined with the advantages of a Christian home. The buildings are large, well located, and fitted up in excellent style, and the faculty is among the largest in the United States. *Twenty-four teachers are employed in the different Departments.* Send to the President Rev. I. C. PRESHING, D. D., for a catalogue.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

BEAVER, PA., March 4th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: Please print the following:

"The next question I consider is the wisdom and propriety of restricting the sale to druggists for the purposes mentioned. If the proposed Local Option law be adopted in Allegheny county, then my Reverend friends Howard, Witherspoon, and Boyle cannot *lawfully* purchase the necessary wine for sacramental purposes. And why? Because the law restricts the right to sell to druggists, and that for medicinal and manufacturing purposes alone. If the consciences of the Reverend fathers are seared, could the humble Christian man or woman kneel at the alter of his and her God, and take the cup, without the hallowed presence being broken by the thought, that its contents had been surreptitiously obtained?

"When Dr. Howard goes to the druggist for the sacramental wine, he must either state a falshood to the druggist (which of course he would not do), or the druggist must break the law in yielding to the request. And if he break the law in yielding to the request of the Reverend Doctor, for the reason that the wine may be used for a holy purpose, may I not ask him to break the law and sell me a dram for my head-ache? The offense is the same in both cases.

"To restrict the right to sell to druggists for medicinal and manufacturing purposes is to make every druggist a law-breaker and every drug store a grog shop. I therefore hold that the law restricting this right to druggists alone is unwise, impolitic, and should not be adopted."

X.

Mr. Cyrus Elder has our thanks for a copy of his paper on "The Tax System of Pennsylvania," read before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia, on the 23d of January.

Temperance Meetings. — Temperance meetings will be held as follows:

NORTH SIDE.

Darlington, in Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th of March; addressed by Rev. J. F. Dyer.

Homewood, in the M. E. Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by D. L. Dempsey.

South Beaver township, Court's school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. H. N. Potter.

Chippewa township, Flying school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. L. Frazer.

Fallston, in Academy, Monday evening, 10th March, by Rev. J. H. Aughey and J. H. McCreery, Esq.

Brighton township, R. Eakin's school house, Friday evening, 14th March, by Rev. W. H. Locke.

Bridgewater, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

Vanport, Baptist Church, Saturday evening, 15th March, by Rev. C. C. Riggs and Rev. A. G. Wallace.

Industry, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. David Jones and Rev. W. H. Locke.

Fairview, Covenanter Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. M. Shields and Rev. James Beatty.

Smith's Ferry, in M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

SOUTH SIDE.

Hookstown, in Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by James McAuley.

Georgetown, in M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. D. Moorhead.

Frankfort, Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. J. L. Deens and J. M. Alexander.

Raccoon township, Green Garden school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. W. B. Grace.

Mill Creek Presbyterian Church, Saturday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. H. Aughey.

Independence township, Boktown, Friday evening, 7th March, by Rev. J. M. Wallace.

Moon township, Fleming School House, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. Patterson and Rev. John Davis.

New Sheffield, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 6th March, by Rev. J. M. Wallace.

Shippingsport, Bethlehem Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. L. Deens and Rev. J. M. Alexander.

EAST SIDE.

Economy township, German school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. N. M. Johnson and J. Peirsol, Esq.

Baden, in the Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. Jos. Gledhill.

Freedom, Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. N. M. Johnson and J. H. Aughey.

Rochester, M. E. Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. W. B. Grace and Jos. Gledhill.

New Sewickly township, by McAuley and Dunlap, at different places through the week.

North Sewickly township, by Rev. Skinner, at different places.

Marion township, Buhl's school house, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by Revs. J. I. Frazer and W. B. Grace.

Franklin township, Fisher's school house, Wednesday evening, 19th March, by Revs. J. I. Frazer and W. B. Grace.

Posters will also be put up at, or near, the different places of meeting.

The Committee reserve the right to change the speakers, providing the appointee is unable to attend.

Come and hear what is said.

REV. J. H. AUGHEY,
J. F. EDGAR,
Special Committee of County Temperance Union.

One day recently while passing through New Brighton we noticed, in particular, the new store of R. Steinfeld's which he built last year and a handsome and well arranged one it is, well lighted so that his customers can see what they are buying. Mr. Steinfeld has a splendid stock of goods on hand which he is selling very cheap and if any one of our readers wants clothing we can reccommend them to go to R. Steinfeld's clothing store, corner Broadway and Lock streets New Brighton, where they will be sure to get their money's worth.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Go and get your clothing at R. Steinfeld's, corner of Broadway and Lock Streets, New Brighton, for he is selling off his stock remarkably cheap, on account of going east soon.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

It is yet uncertain whether license or no license will carry, but it is a settled fact that you can purchase clothing cheaper at R. Steinfeld's, than at any other store in this county.

The following is the reply of the Economites to the Beaver Falls citizens' committee on the introduction of Chinese labor into the cutlery:

To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held in that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustees of our Society, and the other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanding relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way, through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but having but one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese laborers by the company, and was not therefore consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our council of elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation. We being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a long time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls, and vicinity, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinese laborers, for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

These men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the employ of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case, the courts are open to decide upon it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Company's business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. The previous efforts to save said cutlery may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighted with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsman, who, indeed, seemed willing to aid, on condition, however, that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an addition beside. In this dilemma, but one of two things remained to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury, if not ruin upon the interests of the place, or do as was done by the managers, call upon these men to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may not we here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah, 55:5.

Our Society would be willing for the Company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interest of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but fear to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would, as we think, necessarily follow.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of our Society have instructed our trustee, who is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain owners therein, before them, and they will then direct the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc, with particular reference to Beaver Falls; but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self sustaining. As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustees, by reason whereof they suffered loss, it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they be fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensation, it shall be made by us.

We have full confidence in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, and might not now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

Our agents in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them, and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law-abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a Society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, would feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing as our desire has ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the cutlery works upon very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGAND,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGAL,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTERBA.
Council of Elders of Harmony Society.

MARCH 1st, 1873.

Conviction of Briceland.—The arguments in the case of Henry Briceland, charged with the murder of John Allingham, at Eldersville, Washington county, were concluded on Saturday, and Judge Acheson charged the jury in the evening. The jury came in on Monday to announce that they could not agree, but the Judge refused to discharge them until they came to an agreement. They brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The defendant's counsel filed reasons on Tuesday for a motion for a new trial.

John Cowling of Hookstown recently purchased from Rev. Fulton, of Mill Creek congregation, a fine flock of 17 white Bramahs, that excel anything of the kind in the neighborhood. We understand that he has placed them in charge of Mr. Alex Patterson, whose long experience with this class of fowls, ensures for Johnny, in this new venture, an abundance of eggs and chickens without number.

Unclaimed Letters in the post-office at Rochester, Pa., March 1st 1873: Bert & Walsh, John Barr, Wm. Barto, Miss Rosy Campbell, Jonathan Cust, Milton Cook, Jacob Cookson, R G. Dun & Co, (2), Martin Doctor, Arie Freeman, James H. Gregory, G. P. Johnson, Albert Koester George Dunn Keefer, Miss Margaret Larimer, George Link, Grafton McKenzie, Jeremiah Majors, Samuel Majors, Miss Rennie McNutt, Miss Bell McKee Mrs. Kate Piersol, Miss Annie E. Prentice, Miss Martha M. Prentice, Smith, Carroll & Co., Wm. Mc Smith, J. C. Vannatter, Lias Wolf Thomas Wilson, Bebecca Walton, Mrs. Katy White, Frederick Walter, Harry Wagner (3). U. Zimmerman.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

List of Letters remainining in Beaver Falls post-office, March 1st, 1873: Isaac Dougherty, H. Duval, John Denning, Thomas Discoll, Henry Garber, Fred Heinkel, John Hamer, Wm. G Hamln, Wm. T. Jacobs, David McCaunge, Adam Mitchell, Hugh Miller, Hugh Middleton, Matilda Newton, C. E. Strong, Alfred Snoberger.

J. L. B. DAWSON, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in Beaver postoffice, March 1st: Joseph Bery, J. H. Borlan, Boggs & Buhl, S. Cameron, Etzell & Schilling, Thomas Boyd, (care H. Fry) Mrs. John Fisher, John Goodman 2, H. E. Green, Miss Emma Green, M. Hartley, M. Hurley 2, John Johnson, Dr. J. E. Jackson, Mrs Isabella Kahoe, Peter Maratta, James Merriman, Wm. H. Wilson.

M. A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

Rev. J. L. Fulton has accepted the Baltimore call, and has preached his farewell sermon to his Mill Creek congregation. On the 25th he disposed by auction of such property as he could not move. The best wishes for himself and family of a large circle of friends will accompany him to his new field of labor.

The result of the *post mortem* examination held on the body of the late Capt. Buckley, last Friday, in New Brighton, was such as to create some suspicions of foul play. The wound, located about one inch to the right of the forehead above the right eye, and considerably lacerated, seemed to have been made with some sharp instrument before or after the pistol wound. The integument about the wound was not burned as would have been the case from a close pistol shot. The ball penetrated the right lobe of the brain and entered about two inches, and when taken out weighed less than a quarter of an ounce.

School Directors.—It is perhaps not generally known by school directors that an act was passed two years ago by the Legislature of this State, making it obligatory upon directors to publish yearly the receipts and expenditures of their respective school districts. Without a compliance with this law taxpayers may with propriety refuse to settle their school tax. It would be well for school boards throughout the county to bear this in mind.

Agricultural.—The anual election of the officers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, on Monday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President.
T. O. ANSHUTZ, Sec'y.
County papers please copy.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, keep on hand constantly a fine selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting of ready made shirts, coats, pants and vests, and other articles of clothing, all of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest rates. Clothing made to order, promptly and warranted to suit. Call and examine their stock.

Our neighbor of the *Conservative*, on returning to his home, in Georgetown, on last Friday evening, was greatly surprised to find a stranger in bed with his wife, but after a hurried explanation, his surprise was mellowed down into joy, at the discovery that the innocent fellow was quite small, although his name it was Bigger. Will the *Conservative* rise to explain?

Committee Meeting.—The Citizens' Executive Prohibition Committee will meet at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver on Friday evening, March 7th, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

We have received Smith's Magazine for January, published in New York, a racy and interesting number.

Gregg, Son & Co.—We call your attention to the advertisement of Gregg, Son & Co. in our issue of to day. They have just opened in a new place an entirely NEW STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, and this firm is able and responsible, they have succeeded in purchasing at such low rates that they claim to be second to none in the line of selling cheap. Their stock of goods is immense and we cheerfully commend the house to country buyers.

We are indebted to J. Morton Hall for a copy of the Charter and By-Laws of the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

Geo. P. Hays, President of Jefferson and Washington College, lectured one day last week in Indiana, to a slim house, but his lecture was pronounced the best of the season.

Wanted—Mortgages.—Money to loan on first class security, at current rates. Address, "P. O. Box 89, Beaver."

McCready & Cowan have purchased, for $500, the old seat of the Wright's Mill, in Hookstown, on which they will erect this summer a flouring mill and saw mill.

Don't forget to attend the lecture of Miss Anna Dickinson, at the M. E. Church on Thursday evening. Subject, "What's to Hinder."

We have received a copy of the *Worker's Manual*, issued by the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-school Association, as a report of its work and a guide for its workers.

The Spring term of the State Normal School, Edinboro, opens March 25th.

Wounded Soldiers, who lost a foot or hand while in the service, or were so badly wounded as to lose the *use* of a hand or foot, are entitled to *an artificial limb*, or *money commutation* thereof, as as they may elect. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to GILBERT L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law, New Brighton Beaver Co., Pa.

We are indebted to Hon Leonard Myers for a copy of the Report of Public Charities for 1872.

Two yearling steers, belonging to Mr. Joseph Stewart, of Hempfield township, Mercer county, weighed when one year old, 2,480 pounds.

MARRIED.

ABER—WALTON—February 27th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John A. Wilson, Mr. Oliver E. Aber and Miss Eliza Walton, both of Industry, Beaver county Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	"	1 65
Rye		"	80
Oats		"	40
Corn		"	55

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the desease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind deseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant. mar7-1m

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY

OF RUNNING

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York. mar7-3w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The valuable and very desirable large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, in the borough of Beaver, lately owned and occupied by the late Rev. James M. Smith, as a residence. Said house is situated on a corner lot, 120 by 300 feet. There is a fine assortment or fruit and shade trees; also stable, cistern, and all necessary outbuildings on said lot. The premises are in a good state of repair.

Those wishing to purchase or rent will please call on Mrs. M. McB. SMITH, on the premises, or JAMES CHRISTY, Shippingport, Beaver county, Pa. mar7-3t

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!

PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $5 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St, Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts.,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVED!

GREGG, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have removed to their new, large and spacious four story

IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,

NO. 159 WOOD STREET,

(BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.)

And are now receiving one of the

Largest Spring Stocks

EVER BROUGHT TO THE MARKET.

Buying for CASH, we have advantages to offer that CAN'T BE EXCELLED EAST OR WEST. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GREGG, SON & CO.,
159 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B. Special attention paid to filling orders sent by mail. mar7-3m

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB B. HUBLEY. ALEX. P. HAY.

JACOB B. HUBLEY & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S ICE CREAM AND DINING ROOMS.

Library Building, 195 *Penn Avenue*,
PITTSBURGH, PA. [ja7-1-1m

A HERMIT.

A Quarter of a Century Shut Out From Civilization.

The Pottsville *Standard* of the 21st ult., has the following:

Many years ago there lived in Philadelphia two brothers named Harper, who were engaged in business together, and were successful merchants. They lived in luxury, and seemed in the enjoyment of all the blessings of life. One of them finally concluded to go to Europe for a year, partly on business, but as fully as much for pleasure, and elaborate preparations were made for the trip, which was in those days quite an undertaking. At last all was ready, and Mr. Harper took passage for London, where he arrived safely in good time. He visited the various countries of Europe, and prolonged his stay to two years, occasionally hearing from home and gaining assurance that all was well there. At last letters ceased coming, and Mr. Harper, fearing something was wrong, took passage for Philadelphia, where he arrived to find his brother dead, and himself a ruined man. The brother that had remained to care for business had fallen into the habit, during his brother's absence, of visiting gaming houses, where he had acquired a love of gambling, and this led to his ruin. After losing all they both possessed, the brother shot himself in a fit of desperation, and had been buried some time when the subject of our sketch returned from Europe. His sister, the only relative besides the brother in this country, had died of grief, and he was left alone. Covered with chagrin at the unhappy turn in his worldly affairs, and bowed with grief at the disgrace that had been brought upon his name by his brother's conduct, he determined to quit the home of his youth for some spot where the treachery of man could not reach him. He accordingly found his way to the northeastern part of the county, in West Penn township, bordering on Berks, where he lived the life of a hermit.

His little hut was rudely built by his own hands, under the shelter of a huge rock and there he dwelt in silent seclusion upon his misfortunes, and held no converse with the rest of mankind. How he lived or what he lived on no one knew, but the old residents of that part well remember the queer man, who "dwelt with solitude and walked the rocks and forests like a wolf," and his coming and going was watched with interest by all who knew the story of his strange manner and still stranger life. At last all traces of the hermit was lost. No one saw him any more, the people believing him dead, visited the cabin, expecting to find it the grave of the dead stranger. But he was not there. Neither was his body anywhere to be found, and no traces of the strange man's whereabouts could be ascertained.

Soon after his disappearance in West Penn, a queer old man with bent form and wrinkled visage appeared in Ringtown at regular intervals and purchased some few necessaries of life, and then departed without a word to any one. His movements were so strange that he was followed, and his path led to a little rude hut in the gorge of the mountains, bordering on Columbia county, where he lived alone. This was the hermit of West Penn. He had left the former place to make his seclusion more certain, and had sought this wilder and more rugged place to remain during the balance of his life.

A short time ago he wandered over into Columbia county, evidently on the verge of starvation, and died there, at the ripe age of nearly three score and ten years, nearly one-half of which had been spent in the silent solitude of the mountains, without a companion, save such as Nature created about him each changing season. The story of his strange and lonely life, as given above, was briefly told us in his last moments, and the old man came near passing away without leaving behind a trace of intelligence of a life of bitterness and solitary seclusion such as has rarely been known in the history of our race. It is believed that the terrible cold of this winter drove the old man from his desolate home to the shelter of that cizilization that he had shunned for years, and among the scenes of a happy country home in the glooming of a winter's eve his hermitage ceased, and he passed away from the goodly scenes of an earthly existence that had been to him of a most unfortunate character.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND HORACE GREELEY.

Bayard Taylor, in some reminiscences of Horace Greeley, written from Gotha, Germany, says: I first saw Mr. Greeley in June, 1844, when I was a boy of nineteen. I applied to him for an engagement to write letters to *The Tribune* from Germany. His reply was terse enough. "No descriptive letters!" he said; "I am sick of them. When you have been there long enough to know something, send to me, and, if there is anything in your letters, I will publish them." I waited nearly a year, and then sent seventeen letters which were published. They were shallow enough I suspect; but what might they not have been without his warning.

Towards the end of 1847, while I was engaged in the unfortunate enterprise of trying to establish a weekly paper in Phœnixville, Penn., I wrote to him—foreseeing the failure of my hopes—asking his assistance in procuring literary work in New York. He advised me (as I suspect he has advised thousands of young men,) to stay in the country. But I *had* stayed in the country, and a year too long; so another month found me in New York, in his office, with my story of disappointment, and my repeated request for his favorable influence. "I think you are mistaken," he said; "but I will bear you in mind, if I hear of any chance."

Six weeks afterwards, to my great surprise (for I supposed he had quite forgotten me,) he sent for me and offered me a place on *The Tribune*. I worked hard and incessantly during the summer of 1848, hearing never a word of commendation or encouragment; but one day in October he suddenly came to my desk, and said: "You have been faithful; but now you need rest. Take a week's holiday, and go into New England." I obeyed, and found, on my return, that he had ordered my salary to be increased.

I think none of his associates, at that time, ever wrote a line which he did not critically read. His comments sometimes seemed rough but they were always wholesome and almost invariably just. Once he called me into his room, pointed to a poem of mine which had just appeared in literary magazine, and abruptly asked: "Why did you publish that gassy stuff?" My indignation was even greater than my astonishment. I retorted fiercely: "Mr. Greeley, I should feel hurt by your question, if I had any respect whatever for your judgment in regard to poetry!" He smiled a sad forgiving smile and said nothing. Years afterwards I saw that he was right; the poem was only a peice of sounding rhetoric, for which "gassy" was perhaps a coarse but certainly not an inappropriate epithet. In that, as in other respects, the discipline to which he subjected me, was excellent; if not the result of his intellectual perception, it manifested an instinct even more remarkable.

Two pictures, equally illustrative of the man, remain with me from that first year. On an afternoon in the little editorial office under the roof, Mr. Greeley bending over the yellow transfer paper on which the telegraphic dispatches were written. The light from the window fell upon the top of his bald head, which presented its full circumference to me as he leaned down. I was looking at it, vacantly, when I saw a fiery scarlet flush rise from his neck and temples like a wave and flood the white crown. The next moment he rose, threw back his head, and uttered a fearful shriek. For a minute, nearly, I thought him mad. He flung his hands up and down, and cried: "It has come!" and laughed in a half-delirious ecstacy. It was the news of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso.

Another day, his little son Arthur, whose exquisite features, blue eyes, and golden hair remains in my memory as a more angelic apparition than any cherub-face which Raphael ever painted, came into the office to meet him, on his return from a journey. When he saw the boy he gave a similar shriek, caught him under the arms, tossed him aloft, and finally clasped him to his breast with a worldless outcry of passionate love and joy, so intense that I almost shuddered to hear it. I felt then that I had caught one of the clues to a correct understanding of his nature; that he was dowered with love of love, which, in this reticent world, feels itself to be something akin to weakness, and often feigns its opposite in order to make its presence. He did not see, nor do the most so dowered see, that it equally belongs to the strength of strength.

The Aim in Advertising.

It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement in a paper as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and he added, "while I sometimes hesitate about entering a store the proprietors of which have not thus sent their card to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling becomes identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elaspe, and then when the want arises the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate. A shrewd business man once advertised a trifling article in a manner which would scarce prove remunerative. His neighbors expressed their regret at his folly, but he appeared contended. Though his gross sales of the article did not cover the cost of his advertising, he attracted a new class of people to his store, and his shrewdness paid him in a very short time, for new eyes saw what he had to offer in addition to the specialty advertised, and fresh purses came under contribution to him.

The object which all aim to accomplish in advertising is an increase of business. The nimble shilling is what we require in this age. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of two hundred thousand dollars than it requires to do half that amount. The cost of rent, personal living, and many incidental expenses, do not increase in the ratio of business, while time is saved; for there is greater profit resulting from a trade of two hundred thousand in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended over twice the space of time. These simple facts are well known by energetic business men, who adopt advertising as the most powerful method of saving time, by increasing business and thus making capital doubly active. Indeed, it is often made a substitute for actual capital.—*Boston Journal.*

Fiendish Outrage.

One of the most fiendish and unpardonable outrages we were ever called to record, was perpetrated about a mile below Mercer, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, by a villian calling himself Jim Hanna. He had previously been employed by John Carter as a hack driver, and in company with another driver named Jack Zillafo, went in the direction named, ostensibly to hunt rabbits, bringing up at the house of Miss Eleanore Mathews, a maiden lady, over seventy-six years of age, who lives by herself, a short distance from the residence of H. M. Magoffin. Hanna called for a cup to get a drink from a spring near by. Returning with the cup, he entered the house, closed the door behind him, and drawing a large knife, told the old lady that he wanted the balance of that gold—she having been robbed of a small amount a few weeks since, while absent from home. She told him she had none, when he threw her on the floor, brandished the knife over her and threatened to kill her if she did not tell him where it was. She still insisted that she had no money—that it had all been taken before. He then threw aside his knife, and in a most brutish manner, ravished her person, leaving her in a prostrate and dangerous condition.

As soon as she had sufficiently recovered to do so, she communicated the facts to the family of Mr. Eberly, living near by, and on Friday complaint was made against the two men, by Mr. Wm. Junkin. Both were arrested on Monday—Hanna in Sharon and Zillafo in this place. They were lodged in jail, and on Tuesday evening had a preliminary hearing before Justice Rodgers. There being no evidence to criminate Zillafo, he was discharged. Hanna was committed to answer for the above heinous offences. His case came up before the grand jury on Wednesday evening, and two indictments were found against him, one for "attempted burglary" and one for "rape." He will probably be tried on the first indictment at this session, and on the other at the regular oyer and terminer.

There was a deep feeling of indignation on Tuesday and Wednesday, and it would have required but little agitation to have organized lynch court, that would have suspended the villain to the first tree within reach.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

What I Have Noticed.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead, and that tombstones are marked with the epitaphs of the good and virtuous. Is there any particular cemetery where the bad dead men are buried?

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue, is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought in mercy to his neighbor to surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with a few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes we are disappointed, and call Dame Fortune blind; but it is the best evidence that the old lady has most capital eyesight, and is no granny with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that some men are so honest that necessity compels them to be dishonest in the end.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloths and jewels are often bought with other people's money.

I have noticed that all men are honest when well watched.

I have noticed that in nearly all things money is the main object in view.

An exchange thus chronicles a local improvement: "Mr. Heron, of Nelson street, has signally improved the avenue by setting up a hitching post in front of his palatial residence. This piece of statuary is of chestnut, and received its graceful proportions and delicate finish from the well known Italian sawmill of Ike Giddings, in dumpling hole district. It is painted yellow, and has a beautiful knob on the top. To the wayfaring man it imparts a feeling of security and rest that beggars all description."

Prof. Lessing was occasionally so absent minded that once he knocked at his own door, when the servant not recognizing her master, looked out of the window, and said, "The Professor is not at home." "Oh, very well," replied Lessing, composedly walking away. "I will call again."

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 257, March Term, 1873.

In the matter of petition of New Brighton Gas Company for incorporation.

January 24, 1873, petition presented in open court, whereupon the court order the same to be filed and that notice be inserted in the Beaver County *Press* and Beaver *Radical*, giving notice of this application and that the petitioners will be declared a corporation in accordance with the prayer of said petition, at the next term of court if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary in the meantime. By the Court.

ATTEST JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.
feb14-3t

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES,

DRA-DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great variety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the loweet market prices.

112 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec13 4m

BEAVER COUNTY ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, deceased, Eliza Garber, Matilda Day, W. A. P. Eberhart, Gilbert L. Eberhart, Albert G. Eberhart, Emiline E. Morton, Eleanor M. House, Samuel Owens, Eliza Vardy, Lucinda Musgick and Nancy Sawhill, heirs at law of James M. Power.

We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH next, (1873,) to answer the bill or petition of Thos. J. Power, jr., for the specific performance of parol contract, entered into with Jas. M. Power, late of said county, deceased, for a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, in said county, and show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made for the specific performance of the contract, in said petition mentioned, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, exhibited in our said Court, and to do further and to receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. Hereof fail not at your peril and the penalty that may ensue.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 29th day of January, 1873. JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

[SEAL.] Attest:

feb7-3t C. WHITE, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER CO., No. 42, NOV. TERM, 1871.

Assignment of James H. Fife and U. W. Parkinson vs. William C. Hillman, Assignee.

Interested parties are hereby notified that the account of William C. Hillman, Assignee under the above mentioned assignment, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first day of next Term.

feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE

Great Industries

OF THE UNITED STATES;

1300 Pages and 500 Engravings!

Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including

JOHN B. GOUGH AND HORACE GREELEY.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. One agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week.

Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED for the

FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.

800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions.

For circulars and terms address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & HYDE.

jan3-1y Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES

of different styles and finish.

☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oct8'70-1y

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug6'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oct7'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BEAVER, PA., Feb. 5, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to all Collectors of State and County Taxes for the year 1873, and all others that have unsettled accounts in the Treasurer's office, that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before MARCH 17TH, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, Esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners, for collection.

feb7-4t C. P. WALLACE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. Meanor and M. A. Woodruff, under the name and style of MEANOR & WOODRUFF, has been this day dissolved. All the business of said partnership to be settled by H. Meanor. HIRAM MEANOR,

Beaver, Feb. 7th, '73.—feb14-4t

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER CO., No. 189½ SEPT. TERM, 1871,

Assignment of S. Mason & Sons vs G. L. Eberhart, Assignee.

Interested parties are hereby notified that a first and partial account of G. L. Eberhart, Esq., Assignee in trust for the creditors of S. Mason & Sons, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first day of next Term.

feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary.
S. J. Cross.
John Murray.
Samuel Magaw.
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh.
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9¼ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellow's Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 294—C. R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M., Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—R. H. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas: Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. B. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reevee, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. [illegible] Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Honey Bee.

There are three kind of bees kept in hives in the United States at present—the black, the gray, and the Italian. The black bee belongs to the northern, the gray to the southern part of the United States, and the Italian bee is an imported insect from Italy, now being rapidly introduced to all our apiaries both north and south, pure hybrid, improving our natural bees just as the dairyman improves his cattle from imported stock. A prosperous colony of bees consists of three kinds of individuals—a queen, drones and workers. The queen is a female, is mother of the whole colony, and is generally called the "Mother Bee." The drones are males, and the workers are undeveloped females. In early spring the colony is composed of one queen and about twenty thousand workers. As the season becomes warmer, the number of workers increases, and a great many drones are reared, which are mostly all destroyed when the swarming season is over. The queen is the only perfectly developed female bee in the hive. Her form is symmetrical, and her motions and actions beautifully graceful and majestic. A pure, prolific Italian queen is one of the most beautiful insects to behold. Her body is of a "spotless and variegated golden color, and even the black queen of the same form, is of royal appearance;" her color on the top of the body and also on the sides, being generally of a brownish hue; yet we often see them approximating to a cinnamon shade, and some of them are quite yellow and variegated. We often find queens of different colors in the same apiary, which is probably owing to the age of the combs in which they are bred. She is at least a third longer than a worker, and her wings cover only half her body. She never leaves the hive except on her "bridal trip," or when accompanying a swarm. Her sole office is to lay eggs, of which she deposits from two to three thousand every day in a very good season, regulating the number according to the abundance of honey gathered by the bees. This is taken advantage of by the intelligent bee-keeper, who, when the honey season fails, or previous to its commencement, supplies them with a reasonable quantity of honey to stimulate the queen in order to keep up a strong colony in anticipation of the honey harvest, for the secret of bee-keeping is *to secure strong colonies to work on the honey when the harvest commences.*

Here we see the great wisdom displayed in the queen controling this matter to suit the times, and the bee-keeper by not taking advantage of this instinct by artificial stimulation, *will often find the honey season well over before the colony is strong enough to gather the surplus.* He should have a knowledge of the different plants and flowers, from which the bees gather the honey; the day and month even when they bloom and supply honey, and the influence of the weather on that supply and bees, in order to regulate the artificial stimulation.

Accordingly, to prepare the colony to labor effectually when the harvest is abundant, the *modus operandi* of the same we will endeavor to give as we further develop in our study of instinct and habits of this insect.

Raising Poultry.

Do our farmers in this county raise as much poultry as would be profitable? Eggs for several years past have brought a good price all summer, and a very high price all winter. With the coal works in progress and in prospect, the tanneries and lumbering establishments, all employing numerous laborers, it is quite certain that the market prices for eggs will rule high. We suggest therefore, to those who know how to raise fowls that it would be well to increase their flocks somewhat, and give them the best of attention. A gentleman who has made the poultry business profitable says you must not attempt to keep too many fowls in a small space. He says "I would rather have at the rate of one acre to 100 fowls than less; but I have no doubt that I could succeed with 400 on two acres. The ground should be enclosed with a picket fence, and the buildings placed on the north side and facing to the south. The height of the fence should be five feet for Brahams, and nine feet or more for the more active fowls. I have found a roosting house eighteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and eight high at back, and twelve at front, with a single sloping roof, and built of common boards, not battened, but with joints open—quite sufficient accommodation and warm enough for 200 fowls. Fresh air is of vastly more importance than warmth. In a climate much colder than that of New York, I have never had a fowl's comb frozen in such a house as this on the coldest nights, when the temperature has been below zero, and a strong wind blowing. Too much warmth induces disease; catarrh, roup, and dysentery are caused by impure air and warmth, produced by huddling in a close apartment. Artificial warmth is better than sweating in this manner. A setting-house, adjoining the roosting-house, and of the same size, needs to be provided, without windows, and with a shelf all round, on which are placeed the nest raised two feet from the ground. Another shed, adjoining the roosting house at the other end, open in the front, should be provided for shelter on stormy days, and for the fowls to wallow in. Thus these three apartments adjoining each other in a line are needed for 200 fowls, and by additional sets the colonies may be increased so long as there is room for them.

Corn, wheat screanings and occasionally coarse meal, scalded and mixed with hot water, make up their food. I never give them corn meal mixed with cold water, don't believe in it, in fact I think that is one source of their sickness and disease. *Clean* water (you see I emphasize the clean part) they must have, free to all. Drinking foul water kills more chickens than nine-tenths of us raise. Give them good, wholesome food, healthy, clean quarters: pay some decent regard to their comfort, and, my word for it, they will make you rejoice in the profitable gratitude they return you.

Care of Horses.

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone; because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be mostly oats—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For a saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quart or a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.—*London Horse Book.*

LITTLE FISH have a good notion as to the commenceing of life—they always begin on a small scale.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 18 72.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

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THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

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Computed in accordance with the rate of

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Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.
I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

From the Independent.
The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

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DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest style of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.
feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

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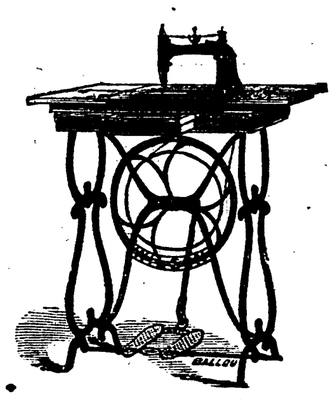
Miscellaneous.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



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UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED

IN OPPOSITION

TO THE HIGH PRICED

SEWING MACHINE COMBINATION.

PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

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GENERAL AGENT,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

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G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
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Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,

nov29-tf. Executor.

Miscellaneous.

SPEYER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYER & SONS,

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A. S. HARVEY,

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WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

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FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

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BRUCE & BARKER,

HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND

PAPER HANGING,

MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.
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WIRE WORKER,

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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it." Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years,"

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them,"

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $490.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov3 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

—And now Oakes Ames is called "Massachusetts' favorite son." If the people of the State desire to show their admiration for him, why not send him to the United States Senate!

—Mr. Hoar, of Mass., deprecates the prohibition of Government publication of works and documents for free distribution, on the ground that in such an event "the country would be delivered over to the control of the newspapers."

—Senator Hamlin is reported to be worth $250,000.

—Nevada has an Anna Dickenson Mining Company.

—Busts of President John Tyler and Commodore M. F. Maury have been added to the art department of the Virginia State Library.

—The only autographs that Tyndall left were attached to checks for the benefit of public institutions and societies.

—The widow of ex-President Polk recently gave a public reception to the members of the Tennessee Legislature at her residence in Nashville.

—Several prominent Massachusetts officers in the late war are taking measures to secure an appropriation from the State towards erecting a monument to the late General Meade on the field of Gettysburg.

—The Federalists in Spain are dissatisfied with the present Government, and outbreaks are apprehended.

—Senator Sumner's health continues to improve.

—Pomeroy denies under oath that he ever gave any money or valuable thing to any one to secure his election to the Senate.

—The deposits in Savings Banks in New York amount to $285,030,000.

—Information has been received in Pittsburgh that the body of Capt. John Anawalt, late commander of the steamer Mary Davage, was on Thursday of last week found floating in the river near Wolf creek, eighty miles below Louisville.

—Another revolution has broken out in Peru.

—Switzerland has recognized the Republic of Spain.

—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is intriguing to get her son, Alphonse, placed upon the Spanish throne.

—The Supreme court of Illinois has just passed on the liquor law of that State, holding it to be constitutional in five separate cases.

—Coin in the Treasury $66,000,000

—In March, 1868, the American Express Company's messenger was robbed near Cincinnati of nearly twenty thousand dollars by Lew Dolman. Subsequently he went to St. Louis, and while attempting to rob a house in the suburbs was shot and killed by a detective. Dolman left considerable property, and the express company brought suit against the public administrator. The suit was decided on Monday by Judge Kram, giving judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $24,000.

—Cincinnati has a debt of $4,000,000.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company for the ensuing year, viz: President—Strickland Kneass; Directors—A. K. McClure, Wm Painter, A. K. Gift, Wm. F. Wagenseller, D. R. Walker, Andrew Reed and James M. Sellers.

—The Great Eastern has now on board 2,565 miles of cable, and the telegraph fleet, with the additional cable which is to be laid for the Anglo-American and French cable combination on board, will sail the last week in May, and it is expected that the cable will be in working order before the first of July. The cable will be laid to Halifax, and thence to New York.

—Under-Sheriff Stevens, of New York, was on Thursday of last week served with the notice of the stay of proceedings granted in the case of Edward S. Stokes. The notification arrived just in time to prevent Mr. Stevens inviting the proper officers to attend the execution, and to set aside other preparations that the Sheriff, by law, in default of the service of the notification, was about to make to carry the sentence into effect.

—In the British House of Commons yesterday, Julian Goldsmid gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were $2,500,00 , less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers.

—Local Option votes returns have been received form nearly all of the counties in which a vote was taken on the Local Option question on the 21st ult. Centre county gives about 1,000 majority, and Blair county about 2,200 against licence, while Schuylkill county votes for license by about 3,000 majority, and Northumberland county for license by about 400 majority, the vote of Lycoming county is believed to be against license. The result in Susquehanna county is not yet definitely known. Wayne county goes for license by 500 majority, and Cambria gives small majority the same way. In addition to the counties named, a majority against license had been reported previously in Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson, Tioga and Wayne, while the city of Reading has voted for license by 1,700 majority.

—A collison is reported in the harbor of Cadiz, between the ships Tres Marias and Cilass. The particulars have not been received, but is stated that ninety persons were drowned.

—The Catholic bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose the education bill, and have sent an address to the Irish members of Parliament urging them to press for its withdrawal.

—The French Assembly on the 28th ult., resumed the debate on the Committee of Thirty. M. Gambetta made a powerful speech against the bill recommended by the Committee. Duc de Broglio replied at great length.

—The preparations in Russia for the Khivan campaign are going on without interruption. The report that the expedition had been abandoned in consequence of the submission of Khiva has no foundation.

—The Pope on Friday received a deputation of citizens of the United States. Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address The Pope replied with hearty thanks. He said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God, with fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants, and he would ever pray for the increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.

—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Quebec East in the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec took place in front of Jacques Cartier's Market Hall at 12 o'clock the 24th ult., followed by a riot and ruffianly proceedings that would disgrace the most barbarous nation on the face of the earth. And, while the results are deplorable and the action of the party wirepullers censurable in the highest degree, the fact that a Government Minister was interested in the election of one of the members is significant, especially when associated with an alleged statement from him that his nominee must be elected.

—A telegraph line is to be built in the spring between Waynesburg and Cameron, W. Va.

—A little son of Maragret Hathaway, of Wayne township, Greene county aged nearly three years, [illegible] a kettle of hot water the 13th ult., scalding him to death

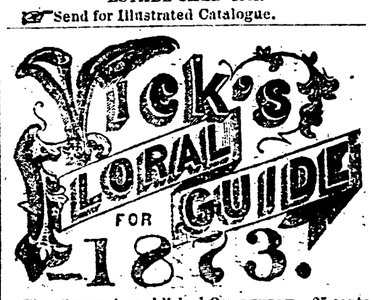
—Thomas H. Chandler, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., has, by the recent decease of [illegible], fallen heir to $2,000,000.

New Advertisements.

SAWS

[ESTABLISHED 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World
7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.
J. ESTEY & COMPANY,
Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.
THE CELEBRATED
Estey Cottage Organs
The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.
The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making RURAL HOMES, DINING TABLE DECORATIONS, WINDOW GARDENS, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb COLORED PLATE and CHROMO COVER. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER:
Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.
A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.
25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.
HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Post-Office, Philadelphia.
See the following valuable extracts from press notices:
"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.
"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.
"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.
"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.
"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.
"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.
"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.
"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.
"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.
"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.
ONLY TEN CENTS!

LOCAL OPTION—
As viewed by the official organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS. Subscription $3 per year; Club of 10, $25. Address *American Liquor Men's Advocate Co.*, No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY SENDING *only* 25 CENTS to JAMES W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

WORKING CLASS—MALE OR FEMALE.
$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HORRIBLE!
I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.
$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!
Under authority of special legislative act of the 6th of March, 1871, the Trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1873.
At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
500 Cash Gifts of	100 "	50,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.
Whole tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *and Quarters*, $2.50. *Eleven whole Tickets for* $100. *No discount on less than* $100 *orders.*
The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing
The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer, Public Library of Ky., Louisville, Ky.
Orders for tickets or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.
Agent Public Library Ky.
All orders for tickets may be addressed to THOS. H. HAYS & CO., General Depot of Supply, 609 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery Generally.
Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.
Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.
I. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE & BLAST
ENGINES.
Saw Mill. Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.
H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!
No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, A GOOD FARM, situated in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., containing eighty acres, more or less, upon which are erected a large
LOG HOUSE AND LOG STABLE.
Premises within two miles of Freedom station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; all under fence—about three-fourths cleared and in a moderately good state of cultivation; all tillable land, and convenient to market, schools, churches, mills, &c. Possession will be given April 1st, 1873. For further information call on or address
H. H. MOORE,
feb21-6w Beaver C. H., Beaver, Co., Pa.

STATEMENT OF ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY.
FEBRUARY 15, 1873.
ASSETS.

Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	30,555 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 59
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	656 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	432 00
	$107,938 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,636 63
Accrued Interest	300 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,938 13

feb28 JOHN GRÆBING, Jr., Sec'y.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of an election to be held at the time and places of holding election for township and municipal officers of said election districts, for the purpose of voting for or against the Act know as the Local Option Law approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, which provides as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county of this Commonwealth and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judge of said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses: *Provided*, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, that all license granted after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, or the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-seventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

THEREFORE, I, CHAMBERLIN WHITE, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified voters of Beaver county that an election will be held for that purpose on FRIDAY, 21st DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at the following places and districts within the county, to wit:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school house in the borough of Vanport.
The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.
The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.
The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.
The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.
The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd., in said township.
The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.
The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.
The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.
The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.
The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.
The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house near Hickey Eakin's, in said township.
The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.
The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in said town-ship.
The electors of Chippewa township will meet at school house No 5 in said township.
The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.
The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.
The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Wm. Miller, in said township.
The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.
The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.
The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.
The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.
The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.
The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.
The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.
The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house in said township.
The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.
The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.
The electors of New Sewickly township will meet at the house of Saml Burns in said township.
The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.
The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.
The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Mintis, in said township.
The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.
The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.
The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim in New Galilee.
The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the work 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he had resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence undu ly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offering was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

The said special election shall be held in each ward, borough, township and district of the county at the same time, and between the hours fixed by law for holding the annual municipal and township elections in the respective districts.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong at the time fixed by law for opening the annual municipal and township elections in said district, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of said inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at any election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not have paid taxes.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding two months

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the same intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.,
February 25, 1873.

New Advertisements.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.
The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Wm. Miller, in said township.
The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.
The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.
The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.
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The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.
The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

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In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he had resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence undu ly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offering was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

The said special election shall be held in each ward, borough, township and district of the county at the same time, and between the hours fixed by law for holding the annual municipal and township elections in the respective districts.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong at the time fixed by law for opening the annual municipal and township elections in said district, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of said inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at any election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not have paid taxes.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding two months

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the same intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.,
February 25, 1873.

New Advertisements.

S. HAMILTON,
51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Cheapest and Best House in the City.
The Largest and Best Selected stock of
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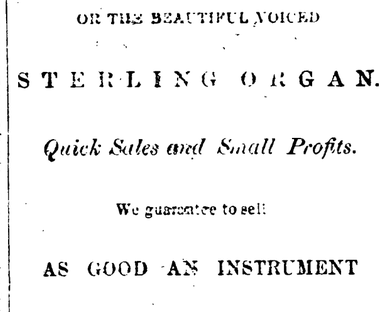

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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,
CRAMER & CO. PIANO,
BRADFORD & CO
PARLOR GEM PIANO,
OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED
Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED
STERLING ORGAN.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
We guarantee to sell
AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT
As is in the market, at Prices that
DEFY COMPETITION,
And on terms to suit the purchaser.
Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.
For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents,
S. Hamilton & Co.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office—one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.
People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.
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SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,
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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
sep6 72-1y

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.
NANCY EATON, } Adm'rs.
feb21 6t JAMES EATON, }

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE, MARCH SESSIONS, 1873.
HOTELS.
David Johnston, Big Beaver township.
David Wolf, Rochester bor